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drafted, and to provide for destitute families of citizens who may also be drafted. The message is quite long and discusses the merits of the question involved.

OUR VICKSBURG LETTER.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER MADISON.

[Special Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.] VICKSBURG, Aug. 19, 1863.

The most violent explosion that ever occurred in this city or vicinity, since or previous to the bombardment, took place this day at 10:30 a. m. The steamer City of Madison was literally blowed to atoms. In one second after the explosion, what was left of this fine steamer, excepting a small proportion of her starboard wheel house, sank out of sight. The steamer Ed. Walsh, laying alongside, had all of her starboard guards, wheel house, texas, pilot house and cabin torn to splinters. Fortunately up to this hour 4 p. m. We have not heard of any one being killed on the Walsh, but a number of badly wounded. The City of Madison had but an hour previous to the explosion returned from the other side of the river, where she had been coaling prior to her departure below. She was loading with a large lot of ordnance stores, clothing, &c., &c., and had nearly completed her loading when this terrible explosion occurred. The facts connected with, and the cause of the explosion, I have from one of the deck hands, and the only one living, who was stowing the starboard side of the boat. He says he was on one side of the boat and his partner on the other, with eight colored soldiers on a side, stowing fixed ammunition, percussion shells, &c., in boxes, when one of the colored soldiers, let slip accidentally from the top of the hatch a box containing percussion shells, and striking on the bottom of the boat with such force, as to explode one of the shells. He then ran to the after part of the boat, and crawled out of the after hatch, and just as he was getting out of the hatch the great explosion took place as above. There were some forty colored soldiers detailed to finish loading the boat, but only a portion was on board at the time of the explosion. Up to this time, 4 p. m., there have been six dead soldiers taken out from the ruins of the wreck, and the second engineer and striker, and Patsy, a private of Co. C, 8th Indiana, and one other soldier and a deck hand. Also Lieut. Mitchell, a brave and accomplished officer of the 1st Missouri battery, (ordnance officer.) He was at the time of the explosion standing on the boiler deck, in conversation with Capt. Davidson, and at the first appearance of danger Capt. Davidson suggested to the Lieutenant that it would be prudent to retire to the stern of the boat, and instantly the Captain left, and within two seconds the final and last explosion took place, and Lieut. Michell was no more seen till taken from the wreck a mangled and lifeless corpse. Capt. Neil, commander of the boat, was sick, and in one of the staterooms in the ladies cabin, and narrowly escaped with his life. He had one leg broken, and was otherwise injured. The chambermaid was taken out of the water alive, also a white lady. Five of the colored ones including a boy about twelve years old are still alive, but probably not more than one of them will recover. It is reported that the explosion shook the windows in the buildings at Big Black, thirteen miles from here. It knocked the windows out of the Prentiss House, those fronting on the levee sash and all, it also knocked down soldiers, citizens and horses on the levee. I was walking down Washington street at the time, a quarter of a mile from the scene of disaster, the ground trembled and seemed to fairly heave up and down and caused all to stagger and reel, from the concussion. I immediately started with what resolution and speed I was able to command to the scene of disaster. In the meantime citizens and soldiers that were on the levee, were all making one grand rush up towards Washington street all crying out that the fixed ammunition, shells, &c., on the levee in front of the City of Madison was on fire, consisting of a thousand boxes or more. Notwithstanding all these reports I hurried on and gained the top of the levee in front of the wreck, and the first I saw rush down was Col. Selby, of the 45th Illinois infantry, on horseback, closely followed by Lieut. Branch, both of the Provost Marshal's force, and Morehouse of the Secret Service Department, and Col. McCook of the 31st Illinois infantry. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon these officers for their vigilance and exertions in behalf of the dead, dying and wounded. Col. Wilson, Provost Marshal, at once dispatched all of his available force to the scene of disaster, and under the charge of that able and efficient officer Col. Sealy, there was a guard stationed around and near the scene of disaster to keep the crowd—who had now commenced to return—from rushing pell-mell down to the water's edge and blocking up the place so it would be impossible for officers or men to render assistance. At the time of the explosion the Lieutenant of the deck on the boat, (I wish I knew his name, for a brave fellow he was,) jumped from the stern of the boat overboard, and swam two hundred yards below, and was picked up by one of the boat's yawls laying below, and as soon as he could get ashore started and ran with all his might again, and immediately boarded the wreck after it careened over and worked faithfully, rendering important services. Colonel McCook, and in fact all of the officers exerted themselves and done all men could do, rushing in the midst of a thousand boxes of ammunition, shot and shell, and the handles and boxes on fire, bringing water from the river in their caps, caps, &c., and extinguishing the fire from the ammunition boxes on the levee. There is supposed to be about twenty-five more colored soldiers yet in and about the wreck. I just saw one of our gallant soldiers dive from the staging of the Walsh and bring up from the bottom of the river the body of a dead comrade. On his person was found fifty-five dollars, which he turned over to the Provost Marshal, remarking that perhaps the unfortunate soldier had a family who stood in need of the money, but whether he had or not, he did not want it. Such a soldier is worthy of promotion.

The military authorities have established a guard over the wreck, and will thoroughly complete the search to-morrow.

UNION NEGRO SOLDIERS PRISONERS.

What the Rebels Propose to Do with them—Important Order from Gen. Beauregard.

On this very important subject, in reply to some strictures of the Charleston *Mercury* (made under misapprehension,) the Chief of Staff of Gen. Beauregard has addressed to that journal the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 12, 1863.

Colonel R. B. Rhett, Jr., Editor of *Mercury*:

In the *Mercury* of this date you appear to have written under a misapprehension of the facts connected with the present *status* of the negroes captured in arms on Morris and James Islands, which permit me to state as follows:

The proclamation of the President, dated December 24, 1862, directs that all negro slaves captured in arms, should be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

An informal application was made by the State authorities for the negroes captured in this vicinity; but as none of them, it appeared, had been slaves of citizens of South Carolina, they were not turned over to the civil authority, for at the moment there was no official information at these headquarters of the act of Congress by which "all negroes and mulattoes, who shall be engaged in war or be taken in arms against the Confederate States," or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States, were directed to be turned over to the authorities of the "State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States."

On the 21st of July, however, the commanding General telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions as to the disposition to be made of the negroes captured on Morris and James Island, and on the 22d received a reply that they must be turned over to the State authorities, by virtue of the joint resolution of Congress in question.

Accordingly, on the 29th of July, as soon as a copy of the resolution or act was received, his Excellency, Gov. Bonham, was informed that the negroes captured were held subject to his orders, to be dealt with according to the laws of South Carolina.

On the same day (29th July) Gov. Bonham requested that they should be retained in military custody until he could make arrangements to dispose of them, and in that custody they still remain, awaiting the orders of the State authorities.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

From Grant's Army.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 22.—An expedition of mounted infantry recently sent out from Natchez by Gen. Ransom, captured 1,000 bales of cotton marked "C. S. A." It is supposed to be a portion of the lot that the rebel Government has pledged on the loan in England.

News from the 15th Army Corps, (Sherman's,) on the Big Black, is to the effect that all continues quiet on the west side of that river. The rebel cavalry, under Wirt Adams, are near Jackson, scouring the country and attacking foraging trains. There has been some slight skirmishing, but so far no loss on our side, except one man killed and two taken prisoners—all of the 55th Illinois—while on picket duty.

A portion of the 13th Army corps is reported to have gone to New Orleans, and to have relieved that portion of Banks' troops stationed at Lake Ponchartrain.

A Federal officer, of a Missouri regiment, has been arrested by order of Gen. Ransom, at Natchez, for having plundered a private residence on the Louisiana side, of silverware, and dividing it among his friends. His [illegible] has been placed in confinement.

THE LAWRENCE TRAGEDY.

PURSUIT OF QUANTREL'S GANG.

Skirmishing With His Party and their Dispersal.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24—11 p. m.—Gen. Ewing has just returned from the pursuit of Quantrel. The rebel force at Lawrence is estimated at not over three hundred. They disbanded at the head of Grand River—some going south, some northeast, others scattering into the brush. Our forces have been divided accordingly, and are closely pursuing.

Continued skirmishing is going on. Lieut. Col. Lazear, with two squadrons of the 1st Missouri cavalry and State militia, had an engagement with one hundred guerillas, on Big Creek, near Harrisonville, Mo., killing five and capturing quite a number. A considerable number of good horses were taken from Lawrence.

Thirty-one guerillas have been killed as far as heard from.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25—7 p. m.—Quantrel's force reached the head of Grand River, Cass county, Mo., about noon, the day after the burning of Lawrence, and there divided into squads of forty and fifty, and scattering in various directions.

Our troops were half an hour behind, and were also divided and continued the pursuit. A detachment ordered from Lexington met part of the rebel forces near Pleasant Hill on Saturday, and killed seven of them. They recovered a considerable amount of the goods taken at Lawrence.

Reports are just received that Maj. Plumb and Maj. Thatcher overtook a company in Lafayette county, killing thirty. The total killed, according to the last reports is between sixty and seventy. Our detachments are still in pursuit.

It is fully ascertained that Quantrell's whole force was 300 selected men, who assembled from Lafayette, Saline, Clay, Johnson and other border counties, on Thursday noon, at the head of Middle Fork of Grand River, fifteen miles from the Kansas line, and the same day started for Kansas.

Our scouts brought word that afternoon, to the military station at Aubrey, six miles north of the place where they crossed the line, of the assembling on Grand River, and in an hour after their entrance into Kansas, other scouts brought word to that effect. This information was communicated at once to all our border and district headquarters.

Kansas City is thirty-five miles north of Aubrey. A delay of three or four hours occurred at each station, to gather in part of patrolling and scouting parties, when the pursuit was began from each station separately, leaving a portion of the troops to watch the border and endeavor to prevent Quantrel's returning to Missouri.

Quantrel's men told many persons, before reaching Lawrence, that they were going there to destroy the place, but by some strange fatality the people along the route, who might easily have got word to Lawrence, did not do so.

A messenger sent by Capt. Coleman to notify the people of Lawrence of Quantrel's approach, failed to get through.

Quantrel obtained a full supply of fresh horses at Lawrence, which enabled him to escape the pursuit of our soldiers, whose horses were nearly exhausted when they reached him, six miles south of Lawrence.

Citizens who joined in the pursuit were able to keep up with the enemy, and often compelled him to halt and form a line of battle, but the soldiers could not force their jaded horses to gallop for a charge, and the pursuit went on ineffectively.

At night Quantrel broke his trail near Paola, and our troops were delayed nearly all night in finding it. No damage was done by Quantrel, from the time our forces came up with him until he got out of Kansas, and pursuit was so close his men were compelled to abandon most of the horses they were leading, and goods stolen from the stores at Lawrence.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. PAUL, Aug. 25, 1863.

The Democratic convention met to-day to appoint delegates to the State Convention which meets on Wednesday. They passed resolutions instructing the delegates to support ex-Senator Henry M. Rice, in the State Convention, for the office of Governor. The Copperheads have been denouncing Rice bitterly for the last year, and especially so this summer; but hoping to win with his name at the head of their ticket, they have offered to let him make his own platform, and select the remainder of the ticket, if he will accept. As he is shrewd enough to see that it will take a majority of the votes cast in the State to elect him, it is doubtful whether he accepts, even under these circumstances, but his nomination is almost certain if he says the word at present.

Mr. Rice is seriously ill at his house in this city, suffering from a hemorrhage.

Rice stock stands well, there is more probability of his getting the nomination than there is of his accepting. The Copperheads have imported the great living martyr Edson B. Olds, who performs at the International Hotel this evening. He brings a supply of waste paper.

Dates from the Indian expedition up to the 18th bring nothing startling. They are journeying homeward without accident, and expected to reach Fort Abercrombie last Thursday, the 20th.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1863.

Election returns from 102 counties of Kentucky, give Bramlette 50,692 majority. Four counties are yet to be heard from, which will be most likely to run the majority up to 52,000.

A number of the most influential War Democrats of this city and county, have united for the purpose of calling a mass meeting of the War Democrats of Hamilton county, to be held on Thursday evening. The movement promises to be a grand success.

Gen. U. S. Grant is expected here to-night. It is not known how long he will remain.

The Catawba, one of the iron gunboats building at the navy yard here, is rapidly approaching completion, but will probably not be launched for three or four months. Her model is the same as Ericsson's monitors, but much smaller.

There is nothing new either from Columbus, or Kentucky.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25, 1863.

The Danville affair has culminated in the death of three men, and the wounding of seven others. The Copperheads seemed prepared for a violent outbreak, and were armed to the teeth, while the Union men are determined to suppress all treasonable practices in Vermillion county. The authorities have taken the matter in hand, and will see that order is speedily restored.

The Copperhead papers are trying to prove that early in 1861, Gen. John A. Logan's position was friendly to the rebels, yet he was in good standing with these same Copperheads. Now they say that he has changed; in other words, that he has taken ground for his country and the policy of the Government, and they denounce him with all the vehemence and vituperation of the rebels themselves.

The organization of the State militia under Gov. Yates' last call, is speedily progressing. Companies are reporting from all parts of the State, and are asking for arms with which to defend themselves against the frequent threats of the Copperheads.

The preparations for the Illinois State Fair are being rapidly completed. The fare on all railroads in the State will be reduced one-half. A splendid trotting course, fifty feet wide and half a mile in length, is completed. An immense attendance is expected.

The State of Pennsylvania has purchased a piece of ground for a cemetery for the burial of all Union soldiers killed at the recent battle of Gettysburg. The dead of each State—where known—are to be buried by themselves. Gov. Yates is making arrangements to have a suitable place selected for the burial of all Illinois soldiers. A monument is to be erected on the ground, and the place properly cared for and kept in good condition.

The following named Illinois officers have been promoted since our last report:

Lieut. Frederick F. Lewis, to be Captain of Co. G, 97th, vice Davis, resigned.
2d Lieut. Levi Davis, Jr., to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. G, 97th, vice Lewis, promoted.

The Illinois soldiers, through the influence of Gov. Yates, are being transferred to hospitals within this State. It is feared we have not accommodations for all, and application is to be made for the establishment of another U. S. General Hospital in this State.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Schofield's New Order to Returning Rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25, 1863.

Gen. Schofield to-day promulgated the following order. It will be seen he offers liberty to returned rebels who take the oath and give bonds:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25, 1863.

Large numbers of men are leaving the broken rebel armies in the Mississippi valley, and returning to Missouri. Many of them doubtless come back with the purpose of following a career of plunder and murder, under the form of guerilla warfare, while others would gladly return to their homes as peaceable citizens, if permitted to do so, and protected from violence.

The State is in danger of a repetition of the scenes of violence and bloodshed which characterized the months of July and August, 1862. The united efforts of all loyal and peaceably disposed citizens, as well as of the troops of this Department will be required to avert this evil. It is the desire of the commanding General that all those who voluntarily abandon the rebel cause, and desire to return to their allegiance to the United States, shall be permitted to do so under such restrictions as the public peace shall require.

All such persons may surrender themselves and their arms at the nearest military post and will be released upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds for their future good conduct. They will be required to reside in such portion of Missouri or other State as the Provost Marshal who releases them shall direct. All who shall fail to comply with these conditions and shall remain within our lines without renewing their allegiance will be treated as criminals, according to the laws of war.

Those who shall engage in robbery, murder, or other similar crimes, will be exterminated without mercy. Humanity demands of every citizen active and earnest co-operation with the military authorities in putting down these common enemies of mankind.

The commanding General demands of every citizen the full discharge of his duty in this regard. Those who neglect it will be held responsible, in their persons and property, for the damage that may result from their neglect and will be punished at the discretion of a military commission. If milder means shall fail, the commanding General will order the destruction or seizure of all houses, barns, provisions and other property belonging to disloyal persons in those portions of the State which are made the haunts of guerillas. To enable them to protect themselves from violence, and to aid the troops when necessary, all loyal and peaceable citizens in Missouri will be permitted to bear arms. As far as practicable, arms which have heretofore been taken from such citizens, will be returned to them.

By command of MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Our cavalry in Calloway and adjoining counties are engaged in a regular guerilla hunt after Cobb and his men. A skirmish with guerillas took place on Thursday in the Ozark Mountain country, in which we lost three and the guerillas fifteen men. We captured horses, arms, etc., in proportion.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The Union Merchants' Exchange passed a resolution, to-day, condoling with the citizens of Lawrence, and appointing a committee to collect contributions for the relief of the sufferers.

Gen. Schofield has issued a strong order against bushwhackers and guerillas, and permitting loyal citizens to bear arms for their own protection and to aid the troops when necessary.

FROM DESMOINES.

The International Postage Reform.

THE MELANCHOLY CASE OF GEN. TUTTLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] DESMOINES, Iowa, August 25, 1863.

Hon. John A. Kasson, who has been absent for the last three months, in attendance upon the International Postal Congress at Paris, as a delegate from the United States, arrived at his home in this city last evening. The results of his mission have far exceeded the expectations of the Government.

Through the action of the Congress, and the treaties obtained in accordance therewith, all foreign postal rates will be greatly reduced and simplified. Already three or four treaties have been formed, on the new basis abolishing general accounts between the United States and foreign countries, saving much expense in exchange, and much trouble in postal affairs.

It is the intention of the Postmaster General to obtain one rate to all countries beyond France, receiving a large reduction on existing rates, and a uniform single weight of one half ounce, with a greatly reduced rate on newspapers and other matter sent by mail.

The necessity for this reform was seen by Mr. Kasson while he was First Assistant Post Master General, and it was mainly through his exertions that the Congress was convened, and entirely through his efforts that the advantages to the United States have been received.

Brigadier General James M. Tuttle, Copperhead nominee for Governor, left Keosauqua yesterday. He had been advertised to be here last week, to receive the enthusiastic congratulations of the people, but something which the General saw in the tone of the public sentiment here in Iowa caused a countermandment of the programme. The general opinion is, that he will be beaten worse than Merritt was two years ago. His friends say he has gone to Chicago for medical treatment by a distinguished surgeon of your city. If he can be treated at the same time for the itching for notoriety, which has made him a victim of Copperhead toils, a really good officer will be released from very bad company. But loyal Iowa will effect a cure of his disease when her voters get at him.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CAIRO, Aug. 25th, 1863.

I learn from Col. Markland, of the Post Office Department, that he has received intelligence of the death of Ben. Johnson, late Postmaster under the United States authorities, at Vicksburg.

The event occurred some six days since. Mr. Johnson is lately from New York.

It is reported in secesh circles here, that the rebel Gen. Pemberton died last week at Selma, Ala., of disease incident to the climate, while *en route* for Mobile. I give the rumor as afloat, without vouching for its truth.

Gen. Grant with his Staff, Brig. Gen. Webster, and other military officers connected with the Department of the Tennessee, embarked last evening, upon the steamer City of Alton, for Memphis *en route* for Vicksburg.

Gen. Thomas, his A. A. G., Capt. Cameron, and Private Secretary Joseph A. Ware, also took passage upon the same steamer.

The steamer John H. Dickey arrived from Memphis last night, but brought no papers and no dispatches of later dates than those already received.

The Charleston, (Mo.) *Courier* of a late date, calls attention to the fact of the establishment again of trade with Cairo. A ferry boat was recently launched at Atcher's Landing. The *Courier* glories considerably over the opening of that new thoroughfare; also, says negotiations are now pending for refitting the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, which if successful, travel and shipping will, in a measure, go that way, and Cairo again become the great central point of trade for the vicinity.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEWS TO MONDAY, 24TH.

Sumter a Heap of Ruins.

Gen. Gilmore Shelling the City.

GRAND DISSOLVING VIEW OF NON-COMBATANTS.

THE END NEAR AT HAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1863.

The following news has just been received from Fortress Monroe, telling of the partial reduction of Fort Sumter, and it is further stated that Charleston is being shelled. It is evident that our forces had gained other important advantages, in the way of an advance upon Charleston. Brig. Gen. Meredith telegraphs the following from Fortress Monroe to Secretary Stanton:

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24.—The steamer from City Point has arrived.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 24th contains the following highly important dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Aug 22.—The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept up on Sumter, and more guns were disabled. There is also a heavy fire on Forts Wagner and Gregg from the fleet and land.

Gilmore's demand for the surrender of Sumter and Morris Island, with a threat to shell Charleston in twenty-four hours from the delivery of the papers at Fort Wagner, was received and returned this morning. Beauregard, in reply, charges inhumanity and violation of the laws of war against Gilmore, and affirms that if the offense is repeated, he will employ stringent measures of retaliation.

Up to this time, the threat to shell the city has not been executed.

CHARLESTON, August 23.—On Saturday, 604 shots were fired at Sumter; 419 struck, inside and outside. The east wall is scaled and battered and the parapet undermined. The northwest wall and arches have fallen in. The guns are all dismounted. On Sunday, the land batteries opened from the south and north, and monitors from the east and west, coming close up. The fire was very damaging. The shot swept through the fort. The shell wounded several officers, including Col. Rhett. The latter is ordered to hold out until relieved or the place is taken. Col. Guilford, of Wagner, is killed, and several wounded.

It is said there are 33 vessels outside the bar, including the ironclads.

Gen. Gilmore sent notice on Sunday that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would open on Charleston. In the meantime the non-combatants could leave.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24.—The steamer City of Richmond arrived at Hampton Roads, yesterday, at noon. She reports having left off Charleston at noon on Saturday last. The flags of Sumter were shot away on Thursday and Friday, and no reply was made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up. The whole of the southwest side of Sumter had been demolished, and was nothing but a heap of ruins. On Friday morning nine breaches were observed in the fort. Our casualties averaged only about four daily.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Two steam transports from off Morris Island at midnight of the 21st, report that the bombardment continued. The south wall of Sumter had been demolished almost to its base. Wagner, Gregg and other batteries replied at short intervals.

An expedition was fitting to silence the James Island batteries, which has become annoying.

Every confidence in our success was felt by all.

NORFOLK, Va., August 25.—The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day has been received containing Charleston dates of Monday. An extract says, last night at 12 o'clock the enemy opened fire on the city, firing fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells, and non-combatants are leaving in a continuous stream.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—A dispatch was received here to-day, dated Fortress Monroe, saying that Capt. Chisholm reports that Fort Sumter was reduced and Charleston shelled.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The steamer Constitution arrived this afternoon from Hilton Head the 22d, and Charleston bar at 5:30 p. m., the same date. She left at anchor off Charleston bar the U. S. steamer Brooklyn, with steam up for New York, having on board the remains of Capt. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury of the Catskill.

The bombardment was going on with great energy—firing very rapid.

The last report from Morris Island was that Fort Sumter had not responded to our guns for two days. Fort Sumter is certainly demolished, and Fort Moultrie has been silenced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The schooner M. Rogers, from Folly Island 20th, reports that at 6 o'clock that day, the entire top of Fort Sumter was completely gone. Every parapet gun was dismounted and knocked into the sea. The siege was progressing terribly in earnest. It was reported also that Wagner would soon surrender.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A Morris Island letter to the *Herald*, dated August 20th states: The appearance of the gorge face of Sumter, last night, and its parapet, was not unlike that presented by Fort Pulaski, on the evening of the first day's fire. Thirty or forty large holes could be counted on the face of the work. The parapet had been knocked off in places. The barricade of bricks covering the magazines and sand traverses was seriously damaged, and the grim old fort looked as though she had received very [illegible] at our hands. Three days of such work will bring down Sumter around the heads of its defenders, if they wait so long. It certainly cannot hold out much longer than that time. Six days were given it to hold out, by those who best know its strength and our own offensive power.

Forts Wagner and Gregg will be attended to in due time.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] UNITED STATES IRON CLAD CATSKILL, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 18, 1863.

We had a stiff fight yesterday, which we had been expecting for a week, in which the following vessels bore an active part:

IRON CLADS.

Ironsides,	Catskill,	Weehawken,
Montauk,	Nahant,	Patapsco,
Passaic.		

GUNBOATS.

Seneca,	Ladowa,	Ottawa,
Dai Ching,	Wissahikon,	Canandaigua,
Mahaska.		

The firing was terrific, and will be resumed again to-day. Sumter begins to look like a seedy hat badly stove up. The land batteries of the army on shore took a *lead* share in the work.

A most painful incident has sent a thrill of sorrow through the fleet. Our noble commander, Capt. George W. Rodgers, had been appointed Fleet Captain. His place was with the Admiral on the Weehawken, which acted yesterday as the flagship, but he volunteered to fight the Catskill, and came on board us temporarily.

Our crew gave him six cheers of welcome as he came on board, about 6 o'clock a. m. We then proceeded close under the walls of Sumter, pouring in our fire from about 300 feet distant. All went well until after two hours firing, when, about 8 o'clock a. m., a rebel shot struck the top of our pilot-house, in which were standing Capt. Rodgers, Paymaster Woodbury, the pilot, and a master's mate.

The cover of the Catskill's pilot-house is but two inches thick, oval in shape. The shot plunged upon the plate, bending the upper one and shattering the inner one into several pieces. Capt. Rodgers was instantly killed by one of these, which struck him on the head. Paymaster Woodbury was also killed, and the two other occupants of the pilot-house were severely injured.

As soon as this disaster was known, the Catskill immediately hauled out of range, when a tug signalled came alongside and took off the four dead and living victims of the casualty. The Catskill then went back to her work. The loss of Capt. Rodgers is one that the nation will mourn. The flags of the fleet are at half mast. This was the only accident to the fleet during yesterday's firing. Every thing looks encouraging. Admiral Dahlgren is determined to succeed. He was foremost in the stiff work of yesterday. At 10 o'clock he changed his flag to the iron clad Passaic, and with the Patapsco, proceeded to within about 1,400 yards of Sumter, and shelled the sea wall with the powerful rifled guns of these vessels for about an hour with marked effect. Sumter fired about fifty return shots, doing no damage to the vessels, whilst the wall of Sumter was badly marked up with damages they will not repair in a night, and not at all. The repairs on Sumter, and it will be no light undertaking, will be conducted under Federal supervision, and once restored the old flag will forever float o'er it.

THE LATE CAPT. RODGERS.

George W. Rodgers was born in New York State, but was a citizen of Connecticut, from which State he was appointed in 1836. He entered the naval service on the 30th of April of the same year. His first orders were to the sloop-of-war Boston, Master Commandant B. Dulany, attached to the West India squadron, under Commodore A. J. Dallas. In 1838 he was attached to the frigate Constellation, also on the West India station.

In 1842 he was at the Naval School in Philadelphia, where he was making himself proficient in his studies for the purpose of passing as a Passed Midshipman. Having received his commission as a Passed Midshipman in 1843, he was ordered to the sloop-of-war Saratoga, then attached to the squadron on the coast of Africa. He remained in her during the cruise, and on his return home in 1845 he was granted a leave of absence until 1846, when he was ordered to the steamer Colonel Harney. In 1847-8 he was attached to the sloop-of-war John Adams, of the home squadron.

In 1849 he was ordered to duty on the United States coast survey. He remained in that service about one year and then was detached. He was promoted to be a Lieutenant June 4, 1850. In 1851 he joined the sloop-of-war Germantown, of the African squadron, under Commodore F. H. Gregory, and remained in her during her three years' cruise. In 1854 he was assigned to duty at the naval rendezvous at New York, where he remained until 1857, when he was ordered to the sloop-of-war Falmouth, of the Brazillian squadron, under Commodore James Armstrong. In this vessel he performed another full cruise, and returned home May, 1859. After a short leave he was ordered to ordnance duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He remained there for several months, and was then ordered to the Naval Academy, remaining there through a portion of 1861. His first command, ranking as a commander, was the United States gunboat Tioga, from which he was detached in October, 1862. When the iron-clad Catskill was half finished he was ordered to command her, and he came on to this city to superintend her completion. His commission as commander bore date of July 16, 1862.

THE HARBOR DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

The following is furnished from an authentic source as the rebel defences of Charleston harbor:

Fort Sumter	104	guns.
Fort Moultrie	50	"
Castle Pinckney	25	"
Fort Ripley	8	"
Fort Johnson	4	"
Cummings' Point Battery	8	"
Iron Clad Floating Battery	4	"
Battery at the City	8	"
Folley's Battery	6	"
Battery No. 1, (Breach Inlet.)	40	"
" 2, Sullivan's Island	16	"
" 3, "	14	"
" 4, "	10	"
" 5, "	8	"
" 6, "	6	"
" 7, "	4	"
" 8, "	4	"
" 9, "	4	"
" 10, "	4	"
" 11, Wappo Creek	4	"
" 12, "The Battery"	4	"
" 13, James Island Creek	8	"
" 14, " "	8	"
" 15, Ashley River	4	mortars.
" 16, Sham Creek	4	guns.
" 17, Mandrell's Point	4	"
" 18, "	4	"
Batteries Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 are on Morris Island, and have 3 guns each, making a total of	15	"
Iron Clad Gunboats	9	"
Grand total	378	guns.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE.

[Correspondence of the New York World.] GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, MORRIS ISLAND, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1863.

The bombardment of Forts Wagner, Sumter and Gregg has been kept up during the past few days with terrific ardor, by the shore batteries and the gunboats, and the result is such as to insure the ultimate reduction of all the outposts of the citadel which gave birth to the rebellion, and upon which the last and deadliest blow prepared by the Republic is about to fall.

Against the approaching and now present peril the rebels have made preparations as energetic, and perhaps as perfect, as could have been devised. A new and monster gun has been mounted on Morris Island, which was promised to "make terrible howling when the ball is really opened." It has not yet been brought into play with much effect. Fort Wagner has been strengthened, and its walls are now said to be over twenty feet thick toward the sea. The best guns—including a few from Sumter—with which the rebel military service is provided, are planted inside this tremendous battery, and ply their demoniac trade upon our vessels, and against our works while I write. Fort Sumter itself was provided with an outer wall, several feet in thickness, which was in turn hung with ponderous sand bags to break the force of our shot. The old wall was, besides, strengthened by every appliance that masonry and engineering skill could suggest. With what avail let the honey-comb, at which the sailors of the Federal fleet are now gazing with exultation from a distance of more than six hundred yards, tell.

The bombardment of the 14th, 15th and 16th inst. was carried on steadily by day and violently during the nights. On the 16th our long-range guns shelled Fort Sumter, doing damage, not perhaps serious, but prophetic. On the 17th and 18th, especially during the latter day, the tempest raged on Battery Wagner and on Sumter with unabated fury. The land batteries, opening at daybreak on the 18th, poured on Battery Wagner a continuous storm, and the Ironsides, attended by a dozen Monitors and gunboats, assisted the bombardment. For six hours an average of twenty shells per minute descended on and about the rebel works. At 11 o'clock, the enemy inside Wagner was given a breathing spell, and the storm was directed against Fort Sumter.

The Ironsides, with three Monitors, steamed fearlessly up to within three-quarters of a [illegible] and savage fire against the south face from their rifled guns.

After three hours the fleet withdrew, having scarred the walls with such seams as must have made the rebels inside more dubious of the stability of their dwelling place than ever before.

Meanwhile Capt. George W. Rogers, who, taking command of the Catskill, had, in company with a few gunboats, turned his attention to Fort Wagner, was struck dead upon his deck by a solid shot from one of the enemy's guns, when within a short distance of the Morris Island shore. Paymaster Woodbury, who stood by his side, was killed at the same instant. The entire fleet, as soon as the news of the catastrophe became known, stood out of range of the rebel artillery, with flags at half-mast. The news of the death of Captain Rogers was heard throughout the fleet with the deepest sorrow, and Admiral Dahlgren, when informed of the circumstance, bowed his head under one of the greatest afflictions that could have befallen his command at such an instant.

The land batteries kept up their fire till late at night, the music of the 200-pounder Parrott guns being the deep and sombre ground work over which the fierce war of the lighter artillery was embroidered. The cannonade was resumed on the morning of the 19th, and progressed during the day with great vigor. During the afternoon and night of yesterday, its fury was unparalleled. Steadily and regularly as the clang of bells the boom of the bombardment broke upon our ears through every hour. The Parrott guns were worked, as even the rebels themselves acknowledged, tellingly. The air between Morris Island and Fort Sumter, was filled with circles of smoke from the shells, and over the fort itself, a hazy cloud, made alike by their bursting and the return fire of the enemy, hung, a perpetual pall. The effects of many shots could be seen with the naked eye. The little that remained of the outside wall or shell erected for the protection of the main fortress, was utterly ruined. The fortress itself was battered in many sections to fragments, and it is believed that two or more of the parapet guns were disabled. The rebels defend Fort Sumter bravely, but a continuance of the bombardment of last night, and it has been resumed to-day with equal violence, must eventually reduce it to ruins. Its replies are feebler as I write—its best guns are fired at longer intervals. There is no evidence that the inner wall is pierced entirely through, except in two or three places, but it is so thin and ragged that five days more of continuous firing will make a breach or breaches wide enough to render further defense hopeless. The actual losses of the enemy in men are unknown.

FROM NATCHEZ.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 20, via CAIRO, Aug. 25, 1863.

There is the most perfect order in this place of anywhere the army has been. Not a tree, though filled with fruit, has been disturbed. All is as quiet as in New York.

There are over 100,000 bales of cotton, marked "C. S. A.," that have been captured near here.

Gen. Herron is on a rampage upon the Red River.

There are 8,000 rebel troops at Monroe, 65 miles west of Vicksburg. Walker and Hebert are in command.

Kirby Smith is in Texas. Johnston's army is still scattered in the Chunkey River country.

The best of the people here, and those who are most intelligent, say that the war was unnecessary and is hopeless. They are for any thing that will bring peace instead of war. Our troops are in excellent health.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Defence of the State Against Rebel Invasion.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, 1863.

I learn from a reliable private source that the present mission of Gov. Curtin to Philadelphia, is to have an understanding with the military authorities here, with a view of establishing a thorough cavalry organization, of many thousand strong, and to be organized particularly in the southern counties of the State.

There is much afloat in regard to the next raid of Lee's army North. That whole army will never make another raid this way, but Gov. Curtin has received reliable information that a cavalry raid is projected, and may come just before the October election, thus throwing the State into confusion at a very important crisis.

Gov. Curtin is no alarmist, but cautious. It is contemplated to raise a cavalry force of 20,000 men, to be held in readiness in case of a cavalry raid, which is not at all impossible.

Philadelphia is now full of politics. The Democratic city and County Senatorial and Representative Conventions assembled to-day. The rival conventions assemble to night. The Union party elect their delegates to-night, and hold all their Conventions on Thursday. All the Conventions of both parties will number about ninety all told. There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac. Its depleted ranks are filling up daily on the principle of still waters run deep.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1863.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th has a lachrimose article upon absenteeism in the Confederate army, in which it makes the remarkable statement that at the battles around Richmond last June, twelve months, the number of soldiers on Gen. Lee's roll was 120,000; the largest number present at these battles was 48,000. At the battle of Sharpsburg the number of the General's roll was 140,000; the number actually present and in the fight was only 35,000, and that at the battle of Gettysburg the ratio of absenteeism was about the same. The *Whig* despairingly says it is useless to conceal the fact any longer that our cause will ere long become hopeless if the evil of absenteeism is not arrested.

The *Whig* says that the Yankees are making large hospital accommodations at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and that vessels are congregating there, indicating that they contemplate moving on Mobile from that point, directly or indirectly. The *Whig* thinks the matter should be attended to.

The Richmond *Examiner* intimates that the garrison will be withdrawn from Fort Wagner and Morris Island when the place gets too hot for them. It says officers in command at Charleston understood their profession too well to permit the battery on Morris island to become another of the many mantraps which have done the country so much moral as well as material injury during the war. We have never been able to learn why this battery is one essential to the safety of Charleston.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* dreads lest Gilmore should get a foothold on James Island, compelling the surrender of the city, which is probably the secret of the great efforts the rebels are making to fortify James Island. The city is flanked on right and left by Cooper and Ashley Rivers. Cooper River and Town Creek being too wide to allow of much uneasiness from that quarter; but on the right side of the city, as we look toward the sea, the Ashley only separates us, with a comparatively narrow stream, from that sandy bar so long and hardly contested for—James Island.

It is said that General Gilmore has the old flag which waved over Fort Sumter when Major Anderson surrendered it. No doubt it now floats again over the waters of Charleston harbor and of what was once Sumter.

The subscriptions to the 5-20 loan for the week ending yesterday, amount to $5,400,000 at the office of Jay, Cooke & Co. The number of orders for them from Europe increases, and sales have been made to parties in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Officers recently arrived in Washington from the front, report that no movement whatever has taken place in either General Meade's or Gen. Lee's army, beyond occasional skirmishing, in which the cavalry are daily engaged. The position is in both armies unchanged.

Efforts will be made by the Government, by means of divers, to recover the money sunk by the burning of the Ruth, or to obtain proof of its destruction. A special agent has been dispatched to oversee operations and represent the public interests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The largest number of applications for lands under the Homestead Law are in Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas and Washington Territory. The revenue from the public domain is scarcely more than nominal. No additional lands will be immediately advertised for sale.

APPALLING DISASTER AT SEA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1863.

The United States brig Bainbridge, on her way from New York to Port Royal was struck by a sudden squall and capsized, off Cape Hatteras, last Friday morning, the 21st inst. But two men, sailors who were fortunate enough to seize a boat, escaped from the ship. One of these subsequently perished from exhaustion and drinking salt water. The other, a mulatto, was picked up by the brig Boston on Friday afternoon and brought to the port of Philadelphia and has been sent on board the receiving ship Princeton, and the boat taken to the navy yard. He is unacquainted with the names of any of the officers and crew, having just shipped and sailed when this melancholy fate overtook the ship and her company.

The Bainbridge mounted seven guns and was 259 tons, and was always considered a dangerous vessel and required great care to sail her on account of her being so taut, her masts raking very much.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Captain of the brig South Boston arrived at Philadelphia on the 23d inst. He reports that on the evening of the 22d, in lat. 37, long. 74 he picked up a boat belonging to the United States brig Bainbridge, which was full of water, and contained a colored man named Smith, who stated that on the 21st, during a violent gale, the brig foundered with all hands on board except himself and cook.

The latter went crazy after being five hours in the boat and jumped overboard.

The Bainbridge sailed from this port on Tuesday the 18th for Port Royal. The following is a list of officers:

Thos. J. Dwyer, Acting Master Commanding.
A. G. Stebbins, Ensign and Executive Officer.
R. H. Hollis, Assistant Surgeon.
G. C. Walden, Assistant Paymaster.
[illegible] T. Hughes, Sailing Master.
Edwin R. Drake, Boatswain.
Masters' Mates—Chas. Smith, Jr., R. G. Holchkiss, Benj. H. Hanly, C. F. Moore.
Francis W. Courtney, Paymaster's Clerk.
Horace Smith, Surgeon's Steward.

From Gen. Burnside's Department.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The New York *Tribune* has the following:

Gen. Burnside declares all the ferries over the Ohio River and other streams within the limits of the Department of the Ohio, military highways, and when the interests of the service require it, will be subject to the military authorities.

A party of guerillas who were attempting to steal horses and destroy canal boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals, on Saturday last, at Seneca Falls, were handsomely repulsed twice, and finally driven away, by a detachment of Col. Baker's rangers. A rebel Lieutenant was killed and other rebels wounded.

A wagon and five men from the 2d Ohio were captured by a dozen guerillas, near Greenwich, Saturday.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH BLOCKADE RUNNER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1863.

I have just learned that the fast British steamer Hebe was destroyed at the mouth of New Inlet, North Carolina, on the 18th inst. She was running the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. Two of our gunboats gave chase. The Hebe was run ashore, but our boats succeeded in destroying her and her cargo, which was full and valuable.

In consequence of the swamping of one of our boats, about a dozen of our men were taken prisoners.

A PHILADELPHIA RUMOR NAILED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1863.

A private dispatch was received in this city from Jay Cook & Co., of Philadelphia, stating the surrender of Sumter had been officially announced.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—A private dispatch from Washington says: The War Department has the announcement of the surrender of Fort Sumter.

JOHN A. LOGAN AT BULL RUN.

Romantic Volunteering by a Congressman.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

When the National army under Gen. McDowell was about to start from Washington, July 18, 1861, to give battle to the rebels under Beauregard, at Manassas, John A. Logan, of Illinois, was in Congress, and supposed to be in sympathy with Vallandigham, Cox, Ben. Wood, and other friends of the South. Without informing any one of his intentions, Logan joined a Massachusetts regiment as a private, and, shouldering a musket, took his place in the ranks, not knowing, even by name, an officer in the command. He was in the thick of the fight at Manassas, on the memorable 21st of July, 1861; and when the National troops retreated to Alexandria and Washington, Logan, who was slow to leave the field, got separated from his regiment, was taken prisoner as a rebel by a squad of Blenker's German troops, who treated him pretty roughly and carried him along under guard to Alexandria, where he was kept two days in the guard-house, his captors speaking no English, and he was not acquainted with the German. Finally he was brought before Gen. Blenker and interrogated. He declared himself a Union volunteer, but had forgotten the name of his regiment, company and officers. Of course this was confirmation strong of their suspicions, for Logan did not disclose the fact that he was a Congressman. He was ordered back to the guard-house.

On leaving headquarters he was recognized by another member of Congress, who happened to be there, who soon satisfied his captors and Gen. Blenker, that they had for prisoner John A. Logan, M. C. Some months afterwards he became a Colonel, next Brigadier, and is Major General of United States Volunteers. He fought at Belmont and Fort Donelson, in both of which engagements he was severely wounded. Logan is a great favorite wherever known, especially in Southern Illinois, where he is called the "idol of Egypt." In person, he is of medium height, perfectly formed, and as straight as an Indian, with long, black hair, regular features, and dark complexion. His political course before the war, is remembered as "Old Hunker," and his Southern friends and their ill-accounted surety on him in their suicidal insurrection. But he gave them timely notice that there must be no nonsense, no interruption of the Mississippi River. They heeded not his counsels, and he literally kept his promise, that "the Western boys will hoe their way with their swords to the gulf of Mexico."

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.
Second Day's Trotting.
PURSE OF $200.
The following entries have been made for the purse of $200, offered for the fastest Trotting Horse, Mare, Gelding or Filly, to harness, that has never trotted in public previous to July 29th, 1863, faster than 2:45:
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON names "Nabocish."
W. F. MYRICK " "Davy."
CHAS. B. SWAIN " his Bay Gelding.
WILLIAM PATRICK " "Jersey Boy."
The horses will be called promptly at 3 o'clock. Trotting to commence at 3½ P. M.
There will be no pacing to-day—but one entry having been made.
Entries for Thursday's Purses must be made prior to six o'clock P. M. to-day. They may be made from 9 to 12 A. M. at the Secretary's Office, 93 State street; and from 2 to 6 P. M. at the Judges' Stand, on the Course.
Admission, 50 cents for each person. No charge for teams. Teams must enter the grounds from State street.
CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Sec'y. Chicago, August 26.

"ONE MAN THERE WAS, AND MANY SUCH YOU MIGHT HAVE MET."—[illegible]

"A KING MAY MAKE A BELTED KNIGHT, A Marquis, Duke and a' that." But at Everett's Art Gallery, 157 Lake street, they make the finest Cartes de Visite in the West at only $[illegible] per dozen. RAY NIAS, Agent.

MADAME YOUR PICKLES Will Never Spoil if you use PRESSING'S PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

FOR MILWAUKEE AND ALL Lake Superior Ports. The Magnificent side-wheel Steamer PLANET, Capt. L. Chamberlin, Will leave 1st dock above Rush Street Bridge for above ports this evening at 8 o'clock.

FOR THE PEACH ORCHARDS. The Propellers LADY FRANKLIN—Capt. Ira Hinckley, J. BARBER—Capt. N. Robbins, —FOR— St. Joseph, Michigan. One of the above Steamers will leave the dock of John B. King, foot of Franklin street, every evening (Sundays excepted,) at 8 P. M.

THE CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 109 Cass street, North Side. English and French Boarding and Day School, will re-open on Sept. 10th. The circular and catalogue containing the names of Trustees and patrons, may be obtained by applying to F. C. SHEREAU, Principal.

GRAND RAILROAD EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Young People's Mission Association of the First Presbyterian Church. LEAVING CHICAGO TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15TH, Via Michigan Central and Great Western Railroad. Fare for the Round Trip........$13. [illegible]

MAGNETIC MACHINES. A large stock on hand for sale wholesale and retail. BLISS & SHARP, Druggists, 144 Lake street.

FOR DEFECTIVE SIGHT AND HEARING, consult DR. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Meeting of [illegible]

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
The Following is a List of first-class Wholesale Business Houses in Chicago:

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash avenue.
BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street.
HARMON, GALE & CO., 53 Lake street.

Boots and Shoes.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake street.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible] Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.
F. C. & M. D. WELLS, 20 Lake street.
GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO., Salesrooms 45 Lake street; Factory, 332 North Clark street.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO., 34 and 36 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.
KING, KELLOGG & CO., 27 Lake street.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 25 Lake street.

Crockery, China and Glassware.
BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake street.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 and 36 Lake street.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO., 34 Lake street.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Heavy Hardware.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 120 and [illegible] South Water street.
C. B. BROWN & CO., 68 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

Metal Warehouse, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

Paper, Stationery, Blank Books, &c.
MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., 140 Lake street.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 139 & 141 Lake st.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
J. H. HOES, Dealer in all kinds, 117 Lake street.
GILES BROTHERS & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 142 Lake street.

Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark street.

PLUG TOBACCO! Caddies and Butts, IN QUANTITIES TO THE TRADE. We have in store and are in constant receipt of CHOICE BRANDS OF PLUG TOBACCO, From the extensive Manufactories of Messrs. NOCK, WICKS & CO., and J. T. EDMUNDS, of Louisville, Ky. Twenty Varieties of Samples. THE TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST Furnished at Manufacturers Prices, Freight added. Cut, Smoking and Chewing Constantly on hand. ORDERS promptly filled. HUNTINGTON & CO., No. 7 Clark street.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

CUCUMBERS. We wish to purchase 500 bushels, small size, for pickles. Parties in the country can address THOMAS & CO. P. O. Box 2035. 93 Lasalle street, Chicago.

NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN. We shall continue for a brief period to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will commence on day of subscription and is payable semi-annually in GOLD. [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, And Agents for Five-Twenty Loan, Corner Clark and South Water sts.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND Extract Benne Plant. [illegible]

A CARD TO ICE CONSUMERS. [illegible] NO. 8 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE. [illegible] JAMES LONG. Chicago, August 27, 1863.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, At wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street.

TOMATOES. We wish to purchase 1,000 bushels. Parties in the country can address THOMAS & CO. P. O. Box 2035. 93 Lasalle street, Chicago.

AIR HEATING FURNACES— [illegible]

AURORA SEMINARY. [illegible]

GEO. G. POPE, WHOLESALE LAMP AND OIL DEALER, 123 Clark Street, Chicago.

THE NOTES OF "THE EXCHANGE BANK OF TOMS RIVER," [illegible]

FOR THE FALL TRADE. BUSINESS CARDS [illegible]

BILL HEADS neatly printed [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

TIME WORKS WONDERS.

Nearly three years ago, in the spring of 1861, before even Edmund Ruffin fired the first gun at Sumter, the slaveholders of Vicksburg fired upon the Federal flag and closed the Mississippi against Federal commerce. Had any one declared upon that occasion, that in the State of Mississippi—the home of Jeff. Davis—in Vicksburg—the very birth-place of secession, an anti-slavery paper would be in full tide of successful operation in less than three years, he would have been hanged to the first tree by the Rebels, and scouted at as a madman by the Federals. But time works wonders, and in the revolution of its wheel, the right must "some time come uppermost."

The march of Free Labor is eternal and unconquerable, and the old dame who tried to beat back the surges of the Atlantic from her door, with a broom, was not more foolish than the man who tries to oppose his feeble strength against the on-sweeping tide of human rights. Free labor is the very pith and marrow of the question at issue upon Southern fields. You may pile obstacles before it mountain high, in vain. If it cannot burst the barriers, it will, as surely as the tide, rise and surmount them, forever burying them out of sight. Fossilized men and measures, the rubbish of feudal ages, the relics of slavery and barbarism, all the dogmas, tenets, and doctrines, which through so many years, in Southern and some Northern pulpits, forums, and presses, have proclaimed the right of property in man, are being swept away, and the new and glorious light of Christianity, Civilization, and Free Labor is everywhere shedding its benign influences.

Anti-slavery journals are now printed in Tennessee, South Carolina and Louisiana, and the corresponding change in public sentiment begins to manifest itself in these slavery-ridden States. Three years ago, the bold articles appearing in these sheets, advocating Free Labor, would have consigned the writers to the dungeon. But the advance of the Right is not confined to these States. Even in Mississippi, the home of slavery and the theatre of its worst cruelties, an anti-slavery journal is to be immediately issued. Mr. F. Montgomery, formerly editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, but for a year past an exile from his home, has issued a prospectus for a weekly paper to be published in that place, under the name of the Vicksburg *Union*, having the following object, among others, which we quote from its prospectus:

"While the *Union* will scrupulously avoid all counsels of fanaticism, it will, nevertheless, advocate in the most solemn and earnest manner *the entire and immediate extinction of the cause of all the present troubles, and the curse of the South—African slavery.*"

Surely the friends of free labor have no cause to complain. The dawn of a beautiful morning is reddening upon the horizon of our country. The mists are dispersing. The foul congregation of vapors which has polluted our political atmosphere, is fast disappearing. Under the beneficent influences of Free Labor, peace shall return, and those fields which hitherto have witnessed but the clank of the fetter and the cruel lash of the driver, shall blossom like the rose.

ANOTHER LETTER TO JEFF DAVIS.

The following letter was found in the house of Jeff. Davis' brother Joe, in Jackson; the original is in the hands of an Illinois soldier. It is printed just as it is written:

PLATTE CITY, May 9th, 1853.

HON. JEFF DAVIS:—Permit me to introduce my friend Judge Saml Treat, of St. Louis in this State. Judge Treat is a Gentleman of Talent and a politician of the *Nullification, Secession and High Treason school to which I belong*. He understands the true position of parties and men in this State, I desire that you will receive him with kindness and courtesy, *listen to him* and act as you think best.

(Signed.) Yours truly, D. R. ATCHISON.

We need hardly inform our readers who D. R. Atchison is, especially in the light of the terrible reminiscences called up by the recent sacking of Lawrence. Atchison, a native of Kentucky, removed to Missouri in 1830, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1841, where he remained until 1855. He was always the leader and adviser of the pro-slavery party. In 1856 he led the border ruffians in the attack upon Lawrence, and under his orders were perpetrated the infernal enormities which have found a supplement in the recent sacking of that ill-fated city. His principles are indicated in his own letter—NULLIFICATION, SECESSION AND HIGH TREASON. Whatever else may be said of Atchison, he should have the credit of speaking his mind freely and without evasion or equivocation. Ten years ago Mr. Atchison writes to Jeff. Davis that his friend Judge Treat belongs to the "Secession" school. It seems the word was known then, and was not a chimera but an absolute certainty. That conspiracy was in full tide of operation, the object of which was Secession and High Treason unblushingly proclaimed, without a qualifying condition. Time is rapidly unravelling the knotted skein. Reynolds, Larmon, Brodhead, Hackley, Buchanan, Atchison and Treat. How many more were engaged? How many more names are to be inscribed on the page of history with Arnold and Iscariot?

THE REPUBLIC NO FAILURE.

There has been something too much of a captious and insulting spirit manifested against us by the arrogant aristocracy of Europe. They are continually taunting us with failure, and incapacity to manage our own affairs, as if we were babies in abnormal petticoats. And they have based these impudent assaults upon the fact that after well nigh a century of national prosperity and happiness, we suddenly find ourselves in the midst of a great rebellion, instigated by our own citizens for the avowed purpose of destroying the Government.

We confess it is an ugly charge; and it would be uglier still if the rebels were Republicans, professing to love the country which they have cursed with their existence. But it so happens that, although nominally a part of the Republic, they are now, and always have been the greatest enemies of the Constitution and of popular Government. They had that devil's nightmare of Slavery thrown over their souls at the very time when they entered with our venerable fathers into the political and social compact of the United States; and this element of Slavery fostered and encouraged anything but free thoughts and actions—and became the prolific source of that despotism which has marked the Southern career, and which has finally issued in the rebellion which we all deplore, and which by God's help we shall speedily subdue.

It is a malicious calumny, however, to charge this rebellion as the result of republican government. The slave States were an oligarchy from the beginning, and contained within themselves the seeds not only of rebellion to the government which they had sworn to live and die by, but of their own destruction. Republican government has never had a fair trial. How could it have a fair trial, least of all in this country, with that dreadful lie of slavery bound up in the laws of so many of its States, and permeating all the centres and circumferences of its life? How was it possible that a republic professedly founded on freedom and the equal rights of men, could exist otherwise than as a blasphemy against God and man, whilst in fifteen of its States four millions of slaves were continually crying against the falsehood of its pretensions, and the masters of these slaves were using their dumb sufferings to strike at its life, and reduce it to a piece of machinery to serve, without question, their own designs and purposes?

The wonder is, not that this rebellion is [illegible] that the Republic should have grown to the stately proportions which it assumes to-day, in spite of the incubus of slavery and the combined efforts of the slave masters to crush it. That is the real wonder; and if we had time and space, we [illegible] record of national progress in all the directions of civilization and commerce, of intellectual and material greatness, with fewer blots of civil commotions and popular outbursts, than any other nation in the world can show for itself, within the same space of time. This is no boast; it is a fact of which history herself is the engraver! Compared with the old European nations, the entire field of time which our history covers is but as a dot in the landscape. We lack thirteen years to make a century of national life. And we ask our friends in Europe and elsewhere, who sneer at the performances of this Republic, to try if they can take the measure of them. We found here a wilderness, and we have planted it with the innumerable cities of a mighty nation, and all the vast and teeming energies of commerce and a Christian civilization.

A New Governor of Arizona.

Acting Gov. McCormick, Judge Allen and other officers of the Territory of Arizona, in an interview with the President, on Saturday last, urged the importance of an immediate appointment of a Governor of that Territory in the place of John A. Gurley deceased. They named Hon. John N. Goodwin, ex-member of Congress from Maine, and now Chief Justice of that Territory. The President brought the subject before the Cabinet at noon, the appointment was agreed upon, and Judge Turner of Iowa, was elected as Chief Justice. An expedition to Arizona will start from New York during the coming week. It will be accompanied by Secretary Army, of New Mexico, who is now there.

☞ The Nashville *Union*, thus clearly and succinctly puts the point at issue in this war: "We can ignore the fire and extinguish the flames just as easily as we can ignore slavery and put down the rebellion. Why (!) the rebellion is to slavery what a cough is to consumption; only its legitimate manifestation. We cannot avoid the slavery question; we must either settle it or it will settle us most effectually, forever." It will be remembered that this is from a journal published in a slave state.

The Draft in California.

The following circular regulates the draft in the State of California:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 75.—By direction of the President of the United States, the State of California has been divided into three enrollment districts, as follows:

The counties of Butler, Colusi, Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba, to constitute and to be known as the Northern District, headquarters at Marysville.

The counties of Amador, Calaveras, Eldorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne to constitute and to be known as the Middle District, headquarters at Sacramento.

The counties of Alameda, Buena Vista, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Tulare and San Francisco, to constitute and to be known as the Southern District, headquarters at San Francisco.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

CLAIMS TO DRAFT EXEMPTION.

The following is an extract from the Provost Marshal General's circular issued to-day:

The attention of Provost Marshals is called to that part of paragraph 83 regulations, which is as follows:

"The amount of evidence herein required to establish a claim to exemption is the least which the Board should accept. And if in any case the Board has reason to doubt the character or the sufficiency of the evidence presented, it should decline granting the exemption, unless such additional proof as it may require be presented in time to be considered without delaying the business of the draft. Provost Marshals are required to telegraph daily to the Provost Marshal General after the adjournment of the Examining Board, the number of drafted men held, substitutes accepted, paid commutations, exempted for disability, exempted for all other causes, total examined and sent to general rendezvous.

Important Orders of General Meade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 80.—First—For the purpose of giving full freedom of choice to this army in the selection of newspapers, it is ordered that any officer or enlisted man wishing to purchase any daily journal not now furnished by the agent appointed under the provisions of the circular of June 2, may give notice thereof to the Provost Marshal of the command to which he belongs, who shall forward the same through the Provost Marshal of his corps to the Provost Marshal General, who shall instruct said agent to furnish the same without delay, and a neglect on his part to comply with such instructions shall be held sufficient cause for vacating his appointment.

Second—It appearing in several instances that the payment of the sick and wounded of this army has been delayed by reason of their descriptive lists having been signed by non-commissioned officers temporarily commanding companies, it is ordered that whenever from any cause the signature of a commissioned officer of a company cannot be obtained, the said list shall be signed by a field officer or by the Adjutant of the regiment to which such company belongs.

Third—The reports called for by paragraph 5, General Orders No. 62, of June 12, 1863, from these headquarters, from Captains of companies, will be made monthly, and will state, in addition to the name and rank of every officer having a soldier in his service, and the name and regiment of the soldier so employed, and the length of time such service has been rendered.

Fourth—No non-commissioned officer or private can give his parole except through an officer, and no officer for himself or his command, can, under any circumstances, give a military parole not to serve until exchanged, except when delivered to an officer of the United States, duly authorized to receive him at one of the points agreed upon by the Government for the exchange of prisoners of war, or at some other point agreed upon by the commander of an army to which he belongs. All other paroles are null and void. Any officer or soldier of this army giving them will be returned to duty without exchange, and will be punished for disobedience of orders.

By command of Major General MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The Slaves of all Disloyal Men in Western Missouri to be Taken into Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.—I. Lieutenant Colonel Walter King, 4th regiment, M. S. M., will, as often as may be necessary, visit the several military stations in that part of Missouri included in this District, and ascertain what negroes are there who desire escort out of Missouri, and were the slaves of persons who, since the 17th day of July, 1862, have been engaged in the rebellion, or have in any way given aid or comfort thereto. He will make and certify a list of all such negroes at each of such stations, and of the persons by whom the disloyalty of their masters can be shown, and will deliver one copy of such list to the Commander of such station, and forward one to these headquarters. Before preparing such lists, he will give due and public notice of the time at which he will be engaged in such duty at each station. He will be governed in the discharge of his duties by special written instructions received from or through these headquarters.

II. Commanders of such stations will furnish from time to time, as they may be called for by commanders of escorts, copies of the lists so prepared and filed with them; and will issue rations, where necessary, to negroes named in such lists who are unable to remove from such station or to earn a living there, until escort can be furnished them to a place of safety where they can support themselves.

III. Commanders of companies and detachments serving in that part of Missouri included in the district will give escort and subsistence, where practicable, to all negroes named in such certified lists, to Independence, Kansas City, Westport, or the State of Kansas, sending direct to these headquarters all such negroes fit for military service, and willing to enlist.

By order of Brigadier General Ewing.
P. B. PLUMB, Major and Chief of Staff.

Vagaries of the Draft.

[From the N. Y. Times, Aug. 22d.]

One of the editors and two of the clerks in the *Tribune* office, one of the editors of the *Express*, and one of the reporters of the *Express*, were drafted from the Ninth and Fifteenth wards, and yesterday Mr Fitzpatrick, the New Orleans correspondent of the *Herald*, was drafted from the Sixteenth ward.

Half a dozen students were drafted yesterday, from the Theological Seminary on Twentieth street. Those who "put their trust in God and keep their powder dry" will be likely to make good soldiers.

Mr. George Henderson, foreman of Engine Company No. 34; Michael Gallagher, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 48; Richard Doherty, foreman of Engine Company No. 50, and George W. Kemp, of No. 34 Engine Company, and probably other firemen, obtained each a prize in the lottery of patriotism, yesterday. Some of them were present when their names were announced, and were warmly congratulated by their friends.

The names of several colored conscripts were announced yesterday. An influential gentleman present (a resident of the Sixteenth ward) remarked that he "believed in negroes fighting." No person objected to the remark. Indeed, the spectators seemed to approve of the black man's selection. The valor of the negro troops in recent battles has silenced many of their traducers, and all loyal men are glad to see good fighters of any color go into the field. It is understood that they cannot ride to the field in the Eighth avenue cars, nor ride home in them should they return crowned with victory and honor.

Adjutant E. Wade, of Gen. Sanford's staff; James Farmer, a police officer; George Bradford, a detective; Patrick Croff, a member of the Tammany Hall Committee; William Starr, a well known gunsmith; Charles A. Clarke, a member of the Board of Enrollment, and William A. Haskett, one of the Committee of Inspection, were among others who were drawn.

DESERVED APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Col. Thos. A. Marshall, of Charleston, has received the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, with his headquarters at Salt Lake City. Col. M. will start from here about the 1st of September. His family will remain here.—*Charleston, Ill., Courier.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Damage of Conservatism.

What it is Doing in Kentucky and Maryland.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

In ordinary times, when there is no reason to suspect the fidelity of any citizen to the country, I confess that I cannot approve the proscriptive spirit which would exact of every public functionary, and recipient of the patronage of the Administration, a hearty and cordial support of the public policy of the dominant party. But in the extraordinary circumstances in which the nation now finds itself, political tolerance extended to men who are at heart with the traitors in arms, to men who are not thoroughly and cordially in sympathy with the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion—in a word, to men whose attachment to slavery is, to say the least, as strong as their attachment to their country—is the very error of the moon. It may be amiable, but it is weak. It may be well meant, but it has all the consequences of a wicked purpose to give aid and comfort to the public enemy.

I have been led to these remarks from what I have heard of the conduct of the Government employes in Kentucky during the late elections, from what I see charged and have reason to believe in regard to the course of the recipients of Government patronage in Maryland, in the pending political contest in that State between the unqualified friends of the Union and of freedom on the one hand, and the sympathizers with treason on the other, and from what I know to be the state of things here. A Kentucky Republican informs me that the United States officials were almost to a man against Clay Smith in his contest with Boyle, the negro-catching Colonel; that the whole Post Office corps, as well as those connected with the War Department, supported Boyle, who was, nevertheless, beaten, together with the so called Democratic candidate, by the outspoken Republican, Smith. A similar course was pursued in other districts, the favorites of the officials being the candidates least obnoxious to the slave interest.

In Maryland a parallel state of things exists. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a letter dated Baltimore, enumerates by name, all the leading national officials, whether connected with the postoffice or treasury, as leagued against Henry Winter Davis, the uncompromising emancipation candidate for Congress, in one of the Baltimore districts, and against Mr. Goldsborough, the emancipation candidate for the office of State Comptroller. The malign influence which is at the bottom of this treacherous policy, is imputed by the correspondent of the New York paper, to Mr. Blair, who claims residence in Maryland, and who is suspected of indulging senatorial aspirations. But the treasury officials are equally culpable; and although they are less numerous, they enjoy far higher salaries, and have perhaps more influence on the politics of the State, than the deputy postmasters. No one will suspect the head of the Treasury Department of a desire to encourage any but the most loyal anti-slavery sentiments, or of an undue personal bias towards Mr. Blair; and the singular fact, that the whole corps of Government employees in Maryland is arrayed against the emancipation party, must be explained on a different hypothesis.

The truth is, that the Administration committed the original sin when it came to Washington, of seeking to conciliate the old broken down pro-slavery politicians, of the border States, and District of Columbia, because their names had become familiar to the public, to the neglect of its real Republican friends, whose principles had kept them out of place, during the long night of slavery. There was an unworthy anxiety to gain the support and the countenance of these ancient respectabilities, and to convince them against their wills, and in spite of their *vis inertiæ*, that they were in sympathy with the party of freedom and progress. These objects of the disinterested love of a Republican Administration were not averse to being experimented upon, and were ready to run the hazard of being converted to "Black-Republicanism," by accepting the very best offices in the gift of the General Government. But it is the universal testimony of human experience that benefits which are easily acquired, are lightly prized, and the experiment of reanimating the fossils, and changing them into living Republicans, by thrusting the choicest bits of patronage down their throats, has failed. Why should it succeed? These men, though dead to all high truths, and noble aspirations, are peculiarly alive to whatever comes within reach of their *palpi*, or feelers. They saw that out-spoken Republicanism in the border States, and in this city was at a discount, and that the thing demanded was conservative "respectability." No people are so prone to the opinion that what is, will be, and they naturally concluded that there would be the same demand for their class under another Administration, or even under the same one continued, as under the present. Then why abandon the good old ways of conservative Democracy, or conservative Whiggery, which are proved safe and profitable in all weather?

I have frequently called public attention, in another journal, to the similar experiment which has been made in this city to convert disloyal officials, and disloyal citizens, by showering office and patronage on them. It has only partially succeeded. Some loud mouthed champions, of "Southern Rights," and denouncers of "Black-Republicanism," have been soothed into silence, and in some instances have succeeded in suppressing open manifestations of disloyalty in their families. If there are any dispensers of patronage who are satisfied with these results, all I have to say is, that they are thankful for small favors. Tens of thousands of dollars—many tens of thousands—have been made here by contractors with the War Department, the apology for which is that they are the lowest bidders. Whether these contractors have been called upon to take a stringent oath of allegiance, that they never have, as well as that they never will, give aid and comfort to the rebellion, I know not; but I have heard of no such requirement, and believe that none such has been made, much less that the contractors have been called upon to prove their loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Union.

Such being the undeniable facts, which everybody in Washington knows, and which nobody will have the hardihood to deny, I submit that it is not surprising that the employes of the Government in Kentucky and Maryland, have made open and avowed opposition to the cause of emancipation. They are not to blame, so much as the Administration, which, from an amiable, but most mistaken desire to please the dominant class in the border States, is aiding in the perpetuation of slavery. Hell is said to be paved with good intentions—a proverb which I understand to imply that mere honest impulses, without a vigorous determination to do right, will not save us from perdition.

That mine is the true theory of explaining the strange conduct of the Government officials in the border States, is proven by the co-operation of the War and Post Office employes in Kentucky, and those of the Treasury and Post Office in Maryland. It is well understood that the Secretaries of War and Treasury are quite radical in their ideas of slavery, and they cannot be supposed to sympathize in any protracted plan of emancipation, or to desire to curb the spirit of freedom. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Blair, I believe that the latter gentleman cherishes a sincere desire to eradicate slavery, although his plans may be too slow, and he is evidently counting upon the aid of a class of men who care far more about their present advancement than about the general welfare of the country or the cause of freedom. No, the fault is in the mistaken policy of the Administration, which has been to conciliate the conservative rather than to encourage and "hold up the hands" of the thoroughly loyal, earnest and honest friends of freedom and Union. The true course would be to stand by these men and place them first and foremost, giving to the "conservatives," or adherents of the old parties only such occasional marks of favor as they may deserve. If this honest and manly policy had been adopted in the outset, there can be no doubt that the cause of freedom and Union would have stood on a far firmer basis in the border States, as well as in the District of Columbia. All people—and especially the Southern people—are prone to respect men who stand out boldly and manfully for their principles. Any sign of hesitation is fatal. It is the same with ferocious animals. You have only to stand firm and confront them with a steady eye in order to see them quail.

In urging these views I would not be understood as desiring to push matters to an impracticable extreme. I am not an extremist, and am fully aware of the difficulty of managing the border States, and all I insist upon is that the Administration should move straight forward, as if it were not ashamed of its principles. SPECTATOR.

Slavery and Free Government.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24th, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

An article in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, which is said to come from the State officers of the rebel government, is attracting very general attention, because it is thought to exhibit the feeling of the leaders in that State, and to give promise of an early "reconstruction" of the Union. That article itself shows that slavery produces characters which it is impossible to incorporate into a free government.

The idea of a free government is, that the members of it are equal before the law; that public questions are decided by numbers; and all those who have not a majority with them, must yield to the decision which has been rendered according to the forms of law. The idea of slavery is, that the master commands, and whatever the numbers opposed to him, his will must govern. If his will is resisted, he resorts to violence. This idea must ultimately be incorporated in his political action. If then, he is outvoted, he resorts to revolution—to arms. That is his character. By a natural law he is so constituted that he cannot appreciate and conform to the usages of a free constitution. Is this extravagant? Look at the article in question.

It is considered one of the most reasonable manifestations that have come from the South; a sign that there are sentiments there on which peace can be founded. And this article sets forth substantially, that without any real cause of grievance, the South has gone to war with her own country; that that war, in two years of horror, has spread desolation and destruction, which no words can depict; that the South is substantially vanquished, and whether she will or not, she will soon be compelled to yield. Now these men, with [illegible] being forward [illegible] conditions for terms of peace. And what is it? Is the South to repair the mischief she has done by this causeless war? Is she to pay any part of the damage in destruction of property? Is she to give any guarantee that if admitted to her standing she will in future behave herself worthy of the high privileges of a place in the "freest and best Government the world ever saw?" None of these. The North is to give *her* guarantees. The Constitution is to be amended for the benefit of slavery.

Could a sublimer example of presumption be imagined? There is your slaveholder's character. What if he is defeated in battle, compelled to surrender his arms? He is accustomed to command, and he expects to command even his conqueror.

If he assumes to dictate terms to his conqueror, how will he act toward political associates in affairs of state?

The simple truth is, that the interests of free government for this country and for the world, require that the habit of ruling other men subject to one's irresponsible will, should be discontinued. We must have a nation of men accustomed to respect the equal rights of others, or we must have a despotism in government.

There is no need to be in a hurry yet about "reconstruction." Neither need we get out of breath in offering "terms" to the South. Terms have been offered officially, by the President of the United States, long since, in two successive proclamations, followed by another proclamation which was to be the consequence of declining the offers of pardon, and continuing in arms against the peace of the country. The execution of that policy of the Administration, is necessary to future peace, for reasons above given, and self-respect also requires it. What need is there of inquiring what may possibly be acceptable to rebels who by their own statement are in arms without a cause. Let us rather inquire what principles will secure to our nation in future, concord, peace, prosperity and greatness. The very terms proposed by these slaveholders who are now conscious of being vanquished, show that our first need is to harmonise the laws of our country on the principle of regarding the Rights of Man.

Make the Bill of Rights in the Declaration of Independence the supreme law of the land in fact, as it is in principle, and then you can no more get up such a rebellion than you could induce the minority of a town meeting to turn out with muskets to establish their policy. Men exhibit in national affairs the character which they have acquired at home. If they have been trained in the usages of freedom, they will yield obedience to constitutional forms. If they are despots at home, the present war shows the means they will naturally resort to in public affairs, and if foiled in efforts to destroy their Government, though successful in shedding the blood of hundreds of thousands of their countrymen, they may be expected to come forward like these very conservative North Carolina gentlemen, and propose that if you will give them a pledge of extension of power, they will graciously accept it.

Shall we not now learn this lesson, when it is written in blood? Are we duller than those who learn in the dear school of experience? MANASSAS.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Responsibility of the Lawrence Raid—Strange Stories of Gen. Davidson—Continued Outrages by Guerillas—Immediate Emancipation Matters, etc., etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24, 1863.

The Lawrence raid has caused more of a sensation in this city than any event since the capture of Vicksburg. Though the responsibility rests on Gen. Schofield, in the estimation of the public, it is understood that he disclaims it. An effort will be made, probably, to throw the blame on Gen. Blunt for urging Schofield to consent to the expedition to Fort Gibson, and for disobeying his order to retreat after his situation became so perilous, on account of rebel reinforcements arriving for Cooper. It is claimed that had Blunt retreated, he could have prevented the Quantrel raid to Lawrence. There is another feature of this business which more directly rests on Gen. Schofield. It was by his order that Gen. Davidson started off into Arkansas with 6,000 cavalry last June, from Pilot Knob. The absence of this immense force of cavalry compelled the General to scatter the remaining troopers to such a degree that the western counties were left comparatively defenseless. Quantrel's gang have been so active for the past month that a resolute effort to catch them ought to have been made. The fellow has had such experience and success that he had long been recognized as the only dangerous bushwhacking Captain at large. Probably there will be a general shifting all around to avoid the blame of this Lawrence affair, but whether correctly or otherwise, the public severely censures Gen. Schofield in the lights at present before it.

Some very queer stories are in circulation regarding Gov. Davidson, who commands a division of cavalry, now supposed to be en route to Little Rock. The General is accused of treating his men with the most brutal tyranny, and it is a common remark among his men that if they ever get into battle, Davidson will be killed by his own men. The causes of dissatisfaction are numerous. He has repeatedly wheeled his column to the left or right on the most vague and indefinite information concerning guerillas, and required long, tedious and fatiguing marches without the least apparent object. His affection for the security of private property has led him into an excess of zeal on behalf of rebels at the expense of the comfort and accommodation of his command. It is reported on good authority that he had been fired on twice at night in his own tent by private soldiers. Of his unpopularity there is no question. When in command of this city, the General was noted for his severity of manner and affectation for the army regulations. His friends claim that he is occasionally out of his mind—the result of an attack of sunstroke some time ago. If so he is not fit to command.

The guerillas are on the rampage still. Every mail brings us fresh accounts of their barbarities, in the interior, and although our cavalry and the enrolled militia pick up stragglers, and are hunting rebels in many counties day and night, the guerillas do not seem to diminish. There is this to be remembered, however, that when an armed bushwhacker is killed, nobody takes the trouble to report the fact to headquarters, and the result is that hundreds bite the dust unknown to their friends or the world. Fifty are reported to have been killed in Lafayette and Jackson counties, within a single week. The counties at present most infected by the guerilla disease are Saline, Callaway, Randolph, Clay, Johnson, Pettis, Carroll and Chariton. Nearly all of these are in the Congressional district represented by Hon. Austin A. King, whose conservative policy in procuring Ben. Loan's removal, does not appear to have borne any distinguished fruits thus far.

The immediate emancipation cause is daily gaining ground in the interior. The Unconditional Union men are nearly all in its favor, and the remark is commonly heard that were the slaves in Missouri all set free by a sweeping enactment, so that they might go legally where they pleased, the rebel leaders would have no further interest in Missouri. The effort to keep up a show of Confederate authority would cease, because the rebels want no free States in their bogus Confederacy. The effect of such an ordinance, it is believed, would be to rid Missouri of guerillas in sixty days, as a large element in the guerilla gangs now here is composed of men who have joined such gangs to prevent the escape of slave property.

Price's movements have ceased to enlist attention. The renegade Missourian is supposed to have his hands full in Arkansas, yet we hear of Maurice Parsons preparing a force north of the White River, for a raid into this State. Marmaduke tried the raid business twice—once at Springfield, and once at Cape Girardeau. His success was slim, and Maurice Parsons will fare no better, although a change has taken place in Department Commanders. The day for raids into this State from Arkansas has passed. Quantrel, by organizing his bushwhackers in the State, fared much better in his raid on Kansas.

A large number of skedaddlers have left the city lately to escape the conscription law, and are now scattered through the free States. The enrollment in this city is admitted to have been very fair and perfect. The lists have been, and are still, exposed to the examination of the public for correction. Mr. Hall handed in a list of twenty-two names last week, of parties who had escaped enrollment. There is a great deal of reporting of names of persons supposed to have been omitted; generally, their names are found on the books. It is unknown when the draft will take place in this city; but when it does, the law will be enforced without a riot.

The departure of the 3d Arkansas (colored) regiment will be completed to-day, by the embarkation of the four last companies. Although there is abundant material for such regiments, St Louis is not a healthy place, under the circumstances, for recruiting a colored brigade. There is no disposition to facilitate such work by a liberal policy toward the officers or men, and it would conduce to the comfort of the negroes if they enlisted elsewhere.

Negro-catching has ceased in a measure in this city, but how far it is carried on in the interior, where there are few watchful eyes to report a violation of military laws, is unknown. Its success here, however, in the past, argues favorably to its vigorous prosecution in the country. At all events the number of negroes arriving from the interior *en route* to Kentucky, does not speak well for the progress of the military policy of allowing slaves belonging to rebels to run off.

Cobb, a guerilla leader, who played havoc in North Missouri last year has returned to Callaway county, and it is said has already gathered three hundred men around him. A fight took place not far from Fulton, on the 20th, in which the rebels were defeated. Cobb spent the winter in Arkansas.

The Missouri delegation in Congress will probably favor the claims of Mr. Washburne of Illinois for speaker. Gen. Blair can hardly be considered a candidate, as his seat is contested by General Knox, with such an array of evidence that Knox is confident of being awarded the seat. Such a probability will of course prevent any serious consideration of Gen. Blair's chances for the speakership, even if he were in sympathy with the radical portion of Congress.

The estates of the rebel Gen. J. Q. Burbridge and Col. Wright, of the rebel army, have been seized and are advertised by the U. S. Marshal for confiscation by the courts. Proceedings for confiscating property of rebels in this State are very slow. Even Sterling Price's property remains in charge of his family.

This morning the weather turned quite cool and resulted in a cold rain. The mercury has fallen twenty-five degrees since yesterday.

The upper Mississippi is rising, which will let out an immense quantity of freight bound to this city.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Rigorous Penalties for Guerillas.

He Recommends that the Freedom of the Negro be Acknowledged.

We subjoin below a very important official document. It will be seen that Gen. Grant has addressed himself to the delicate and complex questions demanding his attention in a manner which must give entire satisfaction. The most rigorous penalties will hereafter be inflicted upon all irregular bodies of cavalry—upon all engaged in conscripting or apprehending deserters—upon all citizens encouraging the same, and upon all persons detected in firing upon unarmed transports. The people, while pursuing their peaceful avocations, are not to be molested in any way. All private property is to be respected, and such as is necessarily taken to be properly accounted for. It is recommended that the freedom of negroes be acknowledged, and that contracts be entered into for their voluntary employment. These and other matters of general importance are fully provided for in the following important orders issued from General Grant's headquarters, and to which we invite the special attention of our readers:

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.—1. All regularly organized bodies of the enemy having been driven from those parts of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, and from all of Mississippi, west of the Mississippi Central Railroad; and it being to the interest of those districts not to invite the presence of armed bodies of men among them, it is announced that the most rigorous penalties will hereafter be inflicted upon the following class of prisoners, to-wit: All irregular bodies of cavalry not mustered and paid by the Confederate authorities; all persons engaged in conscription, or in apprehending deserters, whether regular or irregular; all citizens encouraging or aiding the same; and all persons detected in firing upon unarmed transports.

It is not contemplated that this order shall effect the treatment due to prisoners of war, captured within the districts named when they are members of legally organized companies, and when their acts are in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare.

2. The citizens of Mississippi, within the limits above described; are called upon to pursue their peaceful avocations, in obedience to the laws of the United States. Whilst doing so in good faith, all United States forces are prohibited from molesting them in any way. It is earnestly recommended that the freedom of negroes be acknowledged, and that instead of compulsory labor, contracts upon fair terms be entered into between the former master and servants, or between the latter and such other persons as may be willing to give them employment. Such a system as this, honestly followed, will result in substantial advantages to all parties.

All private property will be respected except when the use of it is necessary for the Government, in which case it must be taken under the direction of a corps commander, and by a proper detail under charge of a commissioned officer—with specific instructions to seize certain property, and no other. A staff officer of the Quartermaster or Subsistence Department will in each instance be designated to receipt for such property as may be seized, the property to be paid for at the end of the war, on proof of loyalty, or on proper adjustment of the claim, under such regulations or laws as may hereafter be established. All property seized under this order must be taken up on returns by the officer giving receipts, and disposed of in accordance with existing regulations.

3. Persons having cotton or other produce not required by the army, will be allowed to bring the same to any military post within the State of Mississippi, and abandon it to the agent of the Treasury Department at said post, to be disposed of in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may establish. At posts where there is no such agent, the Post Quartermaster will receive all such property, and, at the option of the owner, hold it till the arrival of the agent, or send it to Memphis, directed to Capt. A. R. Eddy, A. Q. M., who will turn it over to the properly authorized agent at that place.

4. Within the county of Warren, laid waste by the long presence of contending armies, the following rules to prevent suffering will be observed:

Major Gen. Sherman, commanding the 15th army corps, and Major Gen. McPherson, commanding the 17th army corps, will each designate a Commissary of Subsistence, who will issue articles of prime necessity to all destitute families calling for them, under such restrictions for the protection of the Government as they deem necessary. Families who are able to pay for the provisions drawn will in all cases be required to do so.

5. Conduct disgraceful to the American name has been frequently reported to the Major General commanding, particularly on the part of portions of the cavalry. Hereafter if the guilty parties cannot be reached, the commanders of regiments and detachments will be held responsible, and those who prove themselves unequal to the task of preserving discipline in their commands, will be promptly reported to the War Department for "mustering out." Summary punishment must be inflicted upon all officers and soldiers apprehended in acts of violence or lawlessness.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, A. A. A. G.

American Growth and Resources.

[From the N. Y. Times, 22d.]

The President has appointed Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of this city, as the representative of the United States in the "International Statistical Congress," which commences its session at Berlin (Prussia) on the 6th of September. This is the fifth of the series of triennial Statistical Congresses which have been held in Europe—the previous sessions having been at Paris, at London, at Brussels and at Vienna. This Congress is purely a governmental body, or rather the delegates to it are appointed by their respective Governments, and are not the representatives of societies or conventions. Most of the civilized powers are represented by their delegates, and some of the most distinguished statisticians and economists of the present day have taken part in the previous, and will take part in the coming deliberations. The discussions take a wide and practical range, and may be said, in a word, to embrace all the material interests and resources of the various nations of the world, as they affect human progress and civilization.

Mr. Ruggles has been chosen by the President as the representative of America, because of his special qualifications, from the pursuits and studies of a half century, to present to the attention of the European world a comprehensive and authoritative view of the vast and rapidly growing resources of the United States—their commercial, agricultural, mineral and territorial development. It is especially important that this should be done at the present juncture. Mr. Ruggles sails for Europe to-day in the Saxonia.

Freedmen's Report for August.

Rev. D. B. Nichols, the Superintendent of Freedmen, and well known in this city as the Superintendent for many years, of the Chicago Reform School, has made his report for the month of August, written at Camp Springdale, on the Arlington estate, from which we gather the following items of interest:

The teaching of this people as far back as slavery has a history is to lead them to rely upon the white man for all they receive. The master clothed, fed, planned and thought for his slave, until it was so thoroughly inwrought into his being, that it became a second nature with the blacks to suppose that they could not feed, plan and think for themselves. Thus, the work of education with this class is to be, first, to divest them of the erroneous views of the teachings of the peculiar institution. The people must be taught self-reliance before they can take their places in society. They must be made to understand that they are under obligation to support themselves and families, and that they have no right to demand able bodied white people or black people to furnish them either sustenance, shelter or clothing.

It had been the policy of those who were gathered at contraband camps to expect their rations and shelter as a matter of course, without cost or trouble to themselves; nor was this all, for at the same time that the Government were furnishing rations and shelter to these people, the North were sending boxes and barrels without number, supplying them with clothing.

This was going on while the husband and the father were receiving $25 per month from the Quartermaster's Department, and he comes to visit his family at least as often as each Saturday night, and then makes his calculations to live off the rations of his wife over the Sabbath. Others received $1 00 per cord for wood-chopping, and made the same arrangements about quartering for two days on their families and living off Government rations.

Now it cannot but be perfectly obvious to the most casual observer that such a state of things was not calculated to lead these people to take care of themselves. Now, the discipline of these camps and their teachings is far different. In the first place, we do not start upon the principle that the Government owes any man a living; but the Government, to relieve itself of an increasing burden of supporting a class of paupers, which might, if properly trained, earn a portion of their living, has established these farms, and put these people on them to till the ground, and thus do something for their own support. Now this scheme, which has been so successfully inaugurated by yourself, is *the scheme* which meets the difficulty in the right place.

You have ordered that a debt and credit account be kept with each head of family—that the Government pay the laborer a fair compensation for his services, and then charge him with all he receives. Now I would suggest that the compensation be limited to $10 per month for able-bodied men, and $6 per month for able-bodied women, and the price of children to be regulated by the amount of labor they can render in the same proportion.

Now the people under this course of treatment would soon come to know and expect to find their own families in food, with shelter, clothing, and all the comforts of life. Let then houses be erected of a uniform style, where each family can have sufficient quarters; let their houses be furnished with bedsteads, chairs, tables, and such articles of heavy furniture, and then let a corresponding tariff be placed upon the whole sufficient to cover all the depreciation of house and furniture by use. Now who will say that a plan like this would not be a great and glorious success? Who will say that such a plan is not both economical and wise? Who will assert that the Government will be the loser by the adoption of a plan like this? Who will say that a plan like this if adopted and efficiently carried out, will not effectually stop the mouth of gainsayers in answer to the question, "What will become of the freedmen?" If we adopt this plan, who will say that this class will burden either our alms houses or prisons?

[The suggestions of Dr. Nicholas, above made, have all been admirably carried out by Col. Green. A large number of workmen are now completing the buildings, and substantial furniture is being sent to the freedmen's camp.]

The farms all look well. Our principal crops consist of buckwheat, potatoes and beans, beside a great variety in a vegetable garden. Our garden begins to be available in supplying the sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals. We are glad to contribute even in a humble way to meet the expense of this war.

In conclusion, when your plan shall be thoroughly established, and the different trades of tailoring, basket making, shoe making, and broom making be properly inaugurated, then we may hope to see a success such as many kindred colonies have experienced in France, Holland and Brazil.

In the winter we can employ our men in cutting Government wood, which will be far easier accomplished by the families living on this side than in Washington. All things considered, the whole project is one that we have reason to regard with pride and hopefulness.

UNION MEETING AT CHAMPAIGN.

A War Democrat on the Stump.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., August 22, 1863.

To-day a large meeting was addressed at this place, by Dr. Buck of Jacksonville. The Doctor is a life-long Democrat, and is for the war until the rebels lay down their arms. He proved that the Democratic party has always been the war party of the country, and that he is like the Democratic Convention that met at Springfield soon after the Mexican war, who passed a resolution declaring that the party was not only in favor of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, but of the *next war*. This the Doctor thought conclusive, and that the party was pledged to it. He claimed that the true men of the party were aiding the country in putting down the rebellion, and that none but the hangers-on of the party, the office-seekers, the sneaks and cowards that opposed it. He ridiculed the idea that these men with their pistols would successfully bar the way of the Government to crush out treason, but that they would be ground beneath the heel of the military power like dust.

In the audience were quite a number of Copperheads, former leaders and office-holders of the Democratic party who winced beneath the truths brought forward to prove that all who opposed the war had gone out from the pale of the Democratic party, and were mere guerillas, fighting on their own hook, men unworthy to hold positions in any political organization.

The Doctor contended that the farmer who hired an Irishman to work for him did not necessarily put himself on a level with him socially, and if the negro took up a Federal musket and shot down a traitor it did not follow that he should marry his sister, nor because the Democratic party assisted the Government, in putting down the traitors to the country, that it should subscribe to all the dogmas of the Republican creed, but that the duty of the party must and should be to preserve the country not only from open but secret foes.

Politically this county is equally divided, neither party being able to elect a full ticket. At the last election the Democracy elected the Sheriff and Representative, but the latter turned Copperhead; this, coupled with the defection of the Chicago *Times*, has ruined our hopes for the present, but we are fast purifying our party, and when the war is over will again be ready to organize under the old Jeffersonian platform.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

THE LATEST FROM ARKANSAS.

FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, Aug. 20th.]

A friend of ours who left this city about three weeks ago to visit his plantation near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has just returned, and has kindly furnished us with the following interesting particulars concerning the present condition of affairs in that State:

He represents that the people in the White River country are in an almost starving condition, the country having been thoroughly drained of all kinds of supplies, for the support of the rebel army; consequently the citizens are entirely destitute of the means of support. Nor is there any prospective means of relief for them, the rigid enforcement of the rebel conscript laws having left no able bodied men at home to produce anything. There are now none left but helpless old men and women and children.

The rich and productive country lying on the Arkansas River, seems to be better supplied with the means of subsistence. There is an abundance of all kinds of provisions in the Arkansas River valley, and our informant thinks that there would not be the slightest danger of our army suffering for lack of supplies, should they undertake to go up the valley to Little Rock.

As to the sentiments and feelings of the people of Arkansas, they are represented as being strongly in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, though military power prevents them from being able to give expression to their views except in a covert way. The people are thoroughly wearied out by the war, and would be glad to have peace restored on any terms.

All the rebel forces in the State are now concentrated at a little place called Alameda, which is some four or five miles below Little Rock. Price, Marmaduke and Dobbins, with their divisions, are busily engaged in fortifying against the probable attack which they are expecting. Gen. E. Kirby Smith has arrived with his troops at Little Rock, and assumed command of all the troops in Arkansas.

Our informant thinks that the Western army of the rebels are too much demoralized to offer much resistance to our troops. Many of the soldiers are thoroughly disgusted with the rebel service, and are deserting at every opportunity. Many of the citizens are open in expressing the wish to see the Union forces come to their relief from the tyranny to which they are at present compelled to submit. As a proof of the means resorted to by rebel officers to keep their men from throwing down their arms and quitting the service in disgust, our informant states that at the time he left Des Arc, a report was prevailing to the effect that France and Spain had acknowledged the Confederacy and declared war against the United States, and that they had already captured Washington from the Federals and in a few weeks would have New York.

The Raleigh Standard Denounced.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

MR. EDITOR: The Raleigh *Standard*, I see, advocates submission.

Can it be possible, sir, that the good people of Raleigh will tolerate such sentiments in their midst? Will they continue to permit such a truckling coward to edit a paper in their city? I cannot believe it. They will vindicate their own sentiments, and force this poor creature, who deserves not the name of man, to seek a home among those dear Yankees, whose slave he is so anxious to become. Such a fellow is scarcely worthy of our indignation, but he should not be permitted to insult the brave people of our Confederacy by such articles. It is scarcely to be supposed that a man of *his stamina* will be able to do much harm, but our late reverses have developed other trembling, weak-kneed fellows, who have not shouldered their muskets to defend their homes—who, together with this brave editor, are ready to fall down on their knees and beg mercy of their masters, the Yankees.

Such cowards, sir, were born slaves, and do not deserve that brave and true men should toil and sweat and bleed to protect them from such a doom.

So much for the Submissionists. Now a word to the Reconstructionists; and let me tell you Mr. Editor, that I do not consider them a whit better. He who advocates *reconstruction, advocates submission, and he knows it*; but he thinks the word reconstruction is less objectionable than submission, and he does not think the people are quite ready for that word yet. But let us see who advocates reconstruction and submission. It is men who are staying at home, and have not drawn their sword in defense of their country. What better could be expected from such? A man that will see his country, *his home* invaded, and not take up arms to defend it, is *by nature a slave*, and is only prevented from being one by better men fighting his battles and standing between him and his masters. Alas! for our country, that there are so many such. There are enough men at home in the Confederacy to make such an army as would end this war in six months. The streets of Macon and every other town in the Confederacy are alive with these fellows, who are enjoying their ease while their betters are standing awake that they may sleep in safety, and fasting that they may be full. It makes my heart sicken to think of them, and when I get in their presence I can scarcely contain my indignation. Let his exemption be ever so well secured, posterity will hold him accountable. An appeal to the patriotism of these people would be useless, for they have none. There is but one thing that can reach them—that is the strong arm of the law, and I am amazed that our Government has waited on them so long.

Recapture of the Rebels who Escaped from Fort Warren.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—The revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin arrived here at four o'clock this morning, with the yacht and escaped prisoners from Fort Warren. There were but two of the rebels, and neither of them were of the Tacony's crew. Lieutenant Alexander was commander of the ram Fingal. The prisoners state that only two escaped from the fort.

The other prisoner proves to be James Thurston, Second Lieutenant in the rebel marine service, from the Atlanta, alias Fingal, captured at Savannah. The prisoners state that they escaped by crawling over the ramparts of Fort Warren while the sentries were on duty.

They swam, with the assistance of a target, three quarters of a mile, to the opposite island, where they seized a little fishing yacht. Lieutenant Reed attempted to escape with them, but was detected in his effort to do so by the sentry stumbling upon him while he was crawling down after the alarm had been given. They landed only at Hampton beach, and were captured at eleven o'clock yesterday, eastward of Boon Island. The prisoners made no resistance. They say they would have escaped by putting out to sea if they had been supplied with food or clothing.

Captain Webster, of the cutter Dobbin, boarded every vessel he met, until he captured the prisoners. They had some $200 of rebel money, with some greenbacks. They are now secure in the jail here. Their boat was a miserable one, and totally unfit for their contemplated trip.

The yacht Sparkle, with Deputy Collector Bird and a volunteer crew, has not yet returned. She was armed with a swivel gun and muskets from the Tacony.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.

Proclamations of the Governor and the Mayor of Leavenworth.

HISTORY OF LAWRENCE.

The Leavenworth papers are filled with accounts of the sacking of Lawrence, but contain little later than the intelligence already furnished by our ample special dispatches. The Leavenworth *Conservative*, at the close of an article, says:

When Mr. Montague left, the town seemed to be one sheet of fire. The heat was intense, and persons could hardly pass through the streets to believe the wounded or collect the dead. The wailing of the women and orphaned children filled the air, and brought again to the memory the days when the free State families were butchered on their own hearthstones.

We wish these cries could have reached the ears of General Schofield and President Lincoln.

They shall reach them.

The rebels only shot when very near their victims; hence most of the shots were fatal, and the number killed may be much larger than we have stated.

GOV. CARNEY'S PROCLAMATION.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 21, 1863.

Col. C. R. Jennison—Sir: The State of Kansas is invaded. To meet the invasion, you are hereby authorized to raise all the effective men you can. I call upon all loyal Kansans to aid you. Kansas must be protected at all hazards! The people of Leavenworth, and of every county in the State, will rally to avenge the lawless sacking of Lawrence, and to punish the rebel invaders of the State.

Your obedient servant, THOS. CARNEY, Governor.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 21, 1863.

From all the information received from the interior of Kansas, the citizens of Leavenworth may feel assured that they need apprehend no trouble now.

Every able bodied citizen, however, is requested to provide himself with the best arms he can, and hold himself in readiness to report to me at once for the purpose of aiding our friends in any part of the State at a moment's notice.

The know-nothing, do-nothing policy of the General commanding this District, who has shown his utter incapacity, with five thousand soldiers under his command, in allowing a few hundred guerillas to get fifty miles into the interior of our State and burn Lawrence, destroying two millions of property, is ample proof that we must depend upon ourselves for the defense of our city and State.

The military organizations are requested to meet at their quarters this evening, at eight o'clock.

D. R. ANTHONY, Mayor.

THE HISTORY OF LAWRENCE.

Lawrence is an historical city. It has always been the pride of free State and loyal men, and the city hated above all others by the pro-slavery men and the rebels. All its struggles have grown out of its unflinching devotion to the principle of impartial freedom.

As early as Nov. 29th, 1855, the free State men of Lawrence organized to resist the pro-slavery ruffians. Gov. Robinson and Gen. Lane were their commanders. On the 3d of December, Lawrence was beleaguered. On the 9th a treaty was made (between Governor Shannon on the one side, and Robinson and Lane on the other) and the border ruffian army retired. On the 13th of May, 1856, Lawrence was again beleaguered. Many travelers were taken prisoners and many robberies committed. Col Sumner refused to interfere with Lawrence without orders from Gov. Shannon, and the latter declined to act. On the 21st of May, the ruffians approached Lawrence in great force. Marshal Fain rode through the town and made arrests. Sheriff Jones entered the town, and by a promise of protection, obtained the surrender of the cannon and arms. Dave Atchison then made a speech to his ruffians, and they marched into the town. The Eldridge House (again destroyed yesterday) was battered, blown up and burned, two printing presses were destroyed, Gov. Robinson's house burned, and the stores and houses searched and plundered.

On the 17th of August, 1856, Gov. Shannon ordered Sedgwick, of the dragoons, to march to Lawrence, demand the prisoners, taken at Titus' house, and to fire upon the free State men if they refused to give them up. Sedgwick declined, a second treaty was made, hostilities suspended, and Shannon gave up the cannon stolen from Lawrence.

On the 15th of September, 1856, Governor Geary, with the dragoons, threw himself between Lawrence and the border ruffian army, and the ruffians who were bent on the plunder and destruction of Lawrence, were prevailed on to retire.

The following account of the sacking of Lawrence we copy from T. H. Gladstone's "Englishman in Kansas":

By three o'clock on the morning of the 21st, Col. Titus, with about 800 horsemen, appeared on the crown of Mount Oread, overlooking the town of Lawrence. In a few hours the remaining portion of the upper division had reached the same position. Some occupied Governor Robinson's house, situated on the declivity of the hill towards the town, which they made their headquarters; others planted their cannon, of which they had several pieces, on the brow of the hill, in a position which commanded the city. Shortly after, the besieging army was reinforced by the arrival of the lower division, under Col. Buford. A blood-red flag, inscribed with the words "Southern Rights" on one side, and "South Carolina" rudely painted on the other, was then raised over the invading troops.

During the forenoon, Fain, Deputy Marshal, entered Lawrence with some assistants, to make arrests of its citizens. He failed, however, in provoking the resistance desired, on which to found a pretext for attacking the city; for the citizens permitted the arrests to be made, and responded to his demand for a *posse* to aid him. He dined at the Free State Hotel, at Messrs. Eldridge's, the proprietors' expense, and returned with his posse and his prisoners to the hill occupied by the troops.

* * * * * *

The newspaper offices were the first objects of attack. First that of the *Free State*, then that of the *Herald of Freedom*, underwent a thorough demolition. The presses were in each case broken to pieces, and the offending type carried away to the river. The papers and books were treated in like manner, until the soldiers became weary of carrying them to the Kaw, when they threw them in piles into the street, and burnt, tore, or otherwise destroyed them.

From the printing offices they went to the hotel. The Eldridge House, or Free State Hotel, was a building of size and strength. An order was given to remove the furniture, the wild mob threw the articles out of the windows, but shortly found more congenial employment in emptying the cellars. By this time our cannon had been brought opposite the hotel, and, under Atchison's command, they commenced to batter down the building. In this, however, they failed. The General's "Now, boys, let her rip!" was answered by some of the shot missing the mark, although the breadth of Massachusetts street alone intervened, and the remainder of some scores of rounds leaving the walls of the hotel unharmed. They then placed kegs of gunpowder in the lower parts of the building, and attempted to blow it up. The only result was the shattering of some of the windows and other limited damage. At length, to complete the work which their own clumsiness or inebriety had rendered difficult hitherto, orders were given to fire the building in a number of places, and, as a consequence, it was soon encircled in a mass of flames. Before evening, all that remained of the Eldridge House was a portion of one wall standing erect, and for the rest a shapeless mass of ruins.

The firing of the cannon had been the signal for most of the women and children in Lawrence to leave the city. This they did, not knowing whither to turn their steps. The male portion of its citizens watched, without offering resistance, the destruction of the buildings named, and next had to see their own houses made the objects of unscrupulous plunder.

The American Iliad.

(*Not by Thomas Carlyle.*)

PAUL, of the South (*attacking Peter, of the North, from behind with a long knife*)—Go to destruction!

PETER (*detecting him just in time, dodging the blow, and knocking him down with his fist*)—No, thank you! There; will you be quiet.

PAUL—Yes, if you'll set me up straight again, and put my hat on for me, and give me my knife and let me alone!

LADIES' LOYAL LEAGUE.—There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Loyal League, in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the President.

CHARLES J. WHEELER, BROKER IN Grain, Flour and Provisions, 129 South Water st., Board of Trade Building, Chicago.
Cash advances to parties wishing to speculate in this market, the purchase and sale to be effected through him. Having devoted many years in New Orleans to an extensive Brokerage Business, he has established himself in this city, intending to conduct a business entirely for account of others, and pledges himself never to operate on his own or joint account.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 25 Lake Street, Chicago, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.,
Are now prepared to offer by the package or dozen, much the largest, most attractive and cheapest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Goods, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Umbrellas, Ladies' Hats, &c., To be found west of the sea board, all of which we can and will sell as low as any firm EAST or WEST. Special attention is invited to our extensive stock of Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs. ORDERS Will receive prompt attention of one of our firm.
Weber, Williams & Fitch.

LARGE PREMIUMS FOR TROTTING will be awarded by the La Salle County Agricultural Society, At their Fair at Ottawa, Ill., The 9th, 10th and 11th of September. 1st Day, $250. 2nd Day, $175. 3d Day, $100. [illegible] JOHN STOUT, Sec'y.

SALT, SALT, SALT, At the Agency of the Salt Company of Onondaga. Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in quantities to suit. Orders solicited and Promptly Filled. Office 152½ South Water-st., Chicago. E. HASKIN, Agent.

Miscellaneous

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM? CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM Distinguished Clergymen:
REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."
REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."
REV. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum, and consider them invaluable. They have restored MY GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR."
J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tenn. writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The falling of my hair has ceased, and my locks, which were quite grey, are restored to their original color."
Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.
Numerous Certificates as above.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation and sure to correct all irregularities. Painful menstruations, REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or other causes, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, disturbed sleep, which arises from interruptions of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS Are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should NOT BE USED, with each box. Price one dollar. ☞ Sold by all Druggists. HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar street, New York City.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach. Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels. And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. For Service on Board of U. S. Ships of War, GUN BOATS, AND AT THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS.
[illegible] Men in this corps receive from $13 to $22 per month and an abundant supply of good clothing, prize money, best of provisions and comfortable quarters. A Navy Surgeon is always in attendance free of expense.
PROMOTIONS.—Men can soon rise to the position of non-commissioned officers, with increased pay [illegible] For further particulars inquire at Recruiting Rendezvous, [illegible] or at Room No. 4 Court House, Chicago, Ill. FRANK L. CHURCH, 2d Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING Establishment. MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, And all descriptions of MILL GEARING, And dealers in OLD DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTH, AND ALL KINDS OF MILL FURNISHING. The Lowest Rates Maintained. EDW. P. ALLIS & CO.

MECHANICS' GRAND PIC-NIC TO FOREST BAY GROVE. Will take place On Wednesday, Aug. 26th, 1863. Under the auspices of the CHICAGO MOULDERS' UNION. Dancing and amusements of all kinds usual on such occasions. Music by the Great Union Band. Cars leave Milwaukee Depot at 9 A. M. Refreshments can be had on the grounds. [illegible]

FRUIT JARS AND CANS.—We have a large and complete assortment of FRUIT JARS, COMPRISING BAKER & LYMAN'S Tin Cans to Solder, HARTELL, STONE & CO'S Tin Cans to Cement. Spencer's Glass Cans, for cork, Brown Earthen Jars. Enameled and Brass Preserving Kettles. Tea Trays, of all grades. Britannia Ware. Hardware, Builders' Material, Nails, Butcher's Files, Warranted Edge Tools, SILVER-PLATED WARE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR US. [illegible] E. & G. H. MILLER, 27 State street, Chicago.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT Whiskers or Moustaches? My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Also on Bald Heads in ten weeks. PRICE $1.00. Sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order. Address C. H. HUNTER & CO., Box 371, Milwaukee, P. O.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE, OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. [illegible] Chicago June 28, 1863.

THE DE SOTO HOUSE —AT— GALENA, ILLINOIS. The large and commodious Hotel will be re-opened to the public on Monday, the 1st of September. [illegible]

EXHIBITION FOR SALE. THE BEST DISSOLVING VIEWS, With Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, Chromotropes, and Pyramid Fire Works. [illegible] Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. [illegible]

Amusements

BRYAN HALL. [illegible] POETS AND DRAMATISTS [illegible] On Friday Evening, Aug. 28th, COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK. ☞ In aid of Bell Institute. Admission, 25 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] MR. AND MISS COULDOCK, [illegible] DOT, [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE. A NEW FEATURE. SATURDAY MATINEES For Families, Schools and [illegible]

GRAND MATINEE AT McVICKER'S [illegible] THE SEVEN SISTERS [illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and [illegible] JOHN G. MELLER, General Manager. JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements. Coolest Place in the City. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS [illegible] MIRROR OF ENGLAND [illegible] 50,000 Curiosities! [illegible] COSMORAMAS. BEAUTIFUL STEREOSCOPES. THE GREAT ZEUGLODON NINETY-SIX FEET LONG!! [illegible] LONDON AND THE THAMES [illegible]

BRYAN HALL.—The [illegible]

Excursions.

GRAND EXCURSION [illegible] Vermont Central And GRAND TRUNK [illegible]

Auction Sales

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] IMPORTANT SALE [illegible]

BY E. & W. MORG[illegible] Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES, MULES AND BROOD MARES, At St. Louis, Mo., [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING [illegible]

AUCTION SALE —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible] Every Tuesday and Thursday [illegible] By GORE, WILLSON & [illegible] 54 LAKE STREET.

TOBACCO DEALERS [illegible] CASEY & CO. Wholesale Tobacco [illegible]

PENSION BOUNTIES [illegible] BACK PAY [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY [illegible]

Special Notices.

THE Great West is the promised land [illegible]

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, [illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) [illegible]

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. [illegible] DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. [illegible] UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York. [illegible] Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, [illegible] J. H. REED & CO., Agents, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

THE TURNED HEAD!—This [illegible] CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, [illegible] WHITE TO BLACK. [illegible]

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, [illegible] JAMES LEWIS, M. D., SURGEON, OCULIST, AND AURIST, [illegible]

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, [illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—[illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, [illegible]

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL [illegible]

MEDICAL CARD.—Mary H. Thompson, M. D., [illegible] MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D.

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS. [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford [illegible]

FLOUR BARREL STAVES, [illegible] HAGAN & LATHAM.

BRYAN HALL.
[illegible]
POETS AND [illegible]
Patriotic and [illegible]
On Friday Evening, Aug [illegible]
COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 25 cents.

McVICKER'S THEAT[RE]
Madison street, between Dearborn [and State]
The best ventilated Theatre in the [city].
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 26th, [illegible]
MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.
DOT.
[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEAT[RE]
SPECIAL NOTICE.
A NEW FEATU[RE]
SATURDAY MATINEES
For Families, Schools and [illegible]
[illegible]
GRAND MATINEE AT McVICKER'S THEA[TRE]
THE SEVEN SISTE[RS]
[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM,
Randolph street, between Clark and De[arborn]
JOHN G. HELLER, General Manager.
JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusem[ents]
Coolest Place in the City.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS SECOND W[EEK]
Last week of RISLEY'S splendid
MIRROR OF ENGLAN[D]
Daily and nightly greeted with enthusias[m]
Museum open day and evening from 8 A.M. [illegible]
50,000 Curiosities! Gallery of Pai[ntings]
COSMORAMAS, MICROSCOPES, [illegible]
BEAUTIFUL STEREOSCOPES.
THE GREAT ZEUGLODO[N]
NINETY-SIX FEET LONG!
[illegible]
LONDON AND THE THAM[ES]
[illegible]

BRYAN HALL.—The [illegible]
[illegible]

Excursions.

GRAND EXCURSION [illegible]
Vermont Centr[al]
And GRAND TRUNK [illegible]
[illegible]

Auction Sales

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
IMPORTANT SALE.
[illegible]

BY E. & W. MORG[AN]
Government Sal[e]
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPT[URED]
HORSES,
MULES AND BROOD MA[RES]
At St. Louis, Mo.,
[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
HOLD REGULAR SALES
Elegant Household Furniture, [illegible]
[illegible]

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTIN[G]
[illegible]

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHO[ES]
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Tuesday and Thur[sday]
AT 10 A. M. PROMPT.
By GORE, WILLSON & [CO.]
58 LAKE STREET.

TOBACCO DEAL[ERS]
CASEY & CO.
[illegible]

PENSION BOUNTIES [illegible]
[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] is the promised [illegible]

DR. WILLIARD—Long and fa[vorably known] to the Northwest, has his office [illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New [York]) [illegible]

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
[illegible]
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIE[DAM] SCHNAPPS.
[illegible]

Army Sutlers and the Public.
[illegible]
Tonic of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
J. R. REED & CO., Agents, 138 Lake street, Chicago.

[T]URNED HEAD! [illegible]
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.
[illegible]

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
[illegible]
JAMES LEWIS, M. D.,
[illegible]

[EYE] AND EAR.—Dr. Under[wood] [illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
[illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—[illegible]

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL [illegible]

MEDICAL CARD.—Mary H. [Thompson] [illegible]
MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D.

PILES!!
DR. WHITFIELD'S
VEGETABLE PILLS.
[illegible]

[illegible] BIGELOW,
[illegible] PHYSICIAN,
[illegible]

[illegible] TO HEALTH.
[illegible]

[illegible] WARRANTED.
[illegible]

[illegible] STAVES.
[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
UNITED STATES
5-20 LOAN
RECEIVED BY
A. C. BADGER & CO., Bankers,
Southeast corner of
DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH STREETS,
CHICAGO, ILL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 44 Wall St., New York,
WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
[illegible]
VERMILYE & CO.

GEO. C SMITH & BRO.,
Successors to J. W. Drexel & Co.,
43 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,
Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.
Refer—Drexel & Co., New York. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at
22 LASALLE STREET.
Capital, - - - - $250,000.
Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President.
EDW. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.
Directors:—E. Aiken, Benj. P. Hutchinson, John B. Sherman, Sam'l W. Allerton, Byron Rice, Sam'l M. Nickerson, Sam'l G. D. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Lake and Clark streets.
A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.
The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain.
SIDEY & CRAWFORD, St. Peter street, Montreal.
Reference—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.
52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.
INCORPORATED IN 1861.
Six per cent. Interest on Savings.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
President—S. H. FLEETWOOD.
[illegible]
BOARD OF EXAMINERS.
[illegible]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
[illegible]
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

A CARD.
The Marine Company of Chicago.
The Stockholders of this Institution having contributed and paid in
NEW CASH CAPITAL.
[illegible]
1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.
2. A Savings and Trust Department.
[illegible]

Educational.

MISS HEATH'S SCHOOL,
Cor. Third avenue and Jackson street,
Will Commence the Fall Term,
AUGUST 31st, 1863.

PALMER'S ACADEMY,
23 WABASH AVENUE.
[illegible]
W. D. PALMER, A. M. Principal.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY.
FULTON, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]
COL. D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]
R. DICKINSON.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY, 334 West Randolph street.
The third year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH.
[illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY.
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
[illegible]
Z. GROVER, Principal.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.
[illegible]
REV. J. G. MONFORT, D.D., Glendale, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

FOREST HOME, FOR BOYS.—
[illegible]
W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1462 Chicago.

ACADEMY OF LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, at Lake Forest, Ill.
[illegible]
Lake Forest, August 12, 1863.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D. President.
[illegible]
M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.
Pittsburg, July 7, 1863.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.
Garden City Insurance Company,
OF CHICAGO.
Cash Capital - - - - $200,000
Office No. 1 Board of Trade Building.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Vice President.
HENRY H. BROWN, Secretary.
Board of Directors.
[illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

CHARLESTON IN THE TIME OF TROUBLE.

[From the Savannah Republican, July 21.]

To one who moves about among the good people of this famous city, it cannot be disguised that a feeling of commingled doubt and apprehension, in some cases amounting to hopelessness, has taken possession of all minds. They look to the future with many forebodings of evil. And yet, in spite of all, they are calm, dignified, self-possessed and resolute. There is no panic here, nor the prospect of one. The joint recommendation of Gen. Beauregard and the Mayor, that the women and children depart to a place of safety, has been almost entirely unheeded. To the contrary, many families that had been absent a twelvemonth or more have returned within the last few weeks, under the belief that all prospect of an attack until autumn had passed. Home once more, they seem inclined to remain there, if not to share the fate of the city, at least until the last moment for flight shall have arrived.

Business of all sorts is pretty well suspended, the young men going into the ranks and the old men into the streets or at home, doing what they can to back up and provide for the defenders. The magnificent sea wall, known as the Battery, is crowded every afternoon, and often at midday, with the ladies of the city, snuffing the cool air from the ocean, or listening to the thunders of the fleet and forts as they come rolling over the waters of the beautiful bay. Those who visit the hospitals meet their angelic forms in every ward and passage way, and by the bed side of every sufferer. They are the bearers of refreshments of the most savory kind, and what are still better, the sweet words of consolation and cheer to the sick and dying. Heaven reward them for their anxious toil and angelic ministrations.

The importers of goods are the most bustling and anxious class to be seen in the city. Boxes, barrels and bales of every description are bing rolled into the street daily, and every imaginable species of conveyance is employed to transport them to the depots, for the purpose of being sent into the interior for safety. But a portion of the merchandise can be accommodated by the trains, and the rest will have to remain and share the fate of the city. I am not sure but that it would be a good plan to allow no more to go away, for "where the treasure is there will be the heart also," and it is pretty certain that there are many who would care but little for Charleston were their own worldly goods removed to a place of safety.

I spoke in the outset of the general distrust pervading the minds of the inhabitants. I should be unfaithful to the truth did I fail to refer to the cause of this uneasiness, as such a state of feeling must have a reason, real or imaginary. Nobody believes the city is perfectly defensible, but the impression is general that the proper military efforts have not been made for its protection. Whether this be true or not I shall not pretend to say, even were I competent to judge of such matters. My object is simply to state a fact, a general belief, which may or may not be well founded. The commanding general has enjoyed every opportunity of military education and experience, while his exploits in the field have won more popular admiration than those of any other leader since the war began.

Were it only in defense of public sentiment throughout the Confederacy, I should be loth to charge such a man with professional shortcomings. Besides it is due to him that we wait for the results of his opinions and labors before we even insinuate a charge of inefficiency. It is true that appearances wear rather an unfavorable aspect now, but Morris Island and Sumter have not yet been taken; and should both fall, though the peril may be increased, we by no means surrender our hope of Charleston. The enemy can never occupy Sumter; that is a fixed fact. It will be destroyed before it shall fall into their hands, and if not, Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, could level it to the foundation in twenty-four hours.

But, granting that there has been remissness, that things have been left undone that ought to have been done, it does not necessarily follow that the military authorities are responsible. When absorbed with an effect, we are very apt to overlook the cause, an excited state of the public mind being unfavorable to rational investigation. Are the slave owners of South Carolina, aye, of Charleston herself, free from blame in the matter? Taking it for granted that they are willing to face the inquiry, we may observe that for many months past we have seen repeated and urgent appeals in the Charleston papers for the planters of the State to send in their negroes for work on the fortifications. The last Legislature of the State, impressed with the importance of the subject, passed a law imposing a heavy fine for a refusal to furnish the desired labor. Still more recently, Gen. Beauregard and the Mayor of Charleston issued a most urgent appeal to the same end. What has been the result of their frequent calls for aid to the military? The present state of the defenses answers the question, and conclusively.

After more than two years for preparation, the enemy are knocking at the very gates of the city, and we are not ready. The papers of this very morning contain an appeal and statement from the Governor, which show the most culpable indifference. So far from planters answering the appeal to their patriotism for contributions of labor, the Governor informs us that even "the act of the Legislature proves insufficient to the procurement of the labor asked for by the Confederate authorities." I am informed that the planters, many of them, prefer to pay the fine rather than respond to a great public necessity, involving the lives of thousands of their fellow-citizens, and perhaps their own liberties. The negroes of Charleston were impressed a few days ago for this same work. Why was it not done months ago? Georgia, I am proud to say, has set a better example. These things may be very well taken into consideration, when we come to enter judgment against the delinquents.

I sincerely trust that the vigorous counsels of our Generals and the unsurpassed valor of our troops may yet overcome all obstacles and deficiencies, and save this noble city from vandal tyranny and pollution. The reports to-night from Morris Island contain little worthy of note, excepting that our officers are expecting to be opened upon to-morrow by three batteries instead of one. Neither torrid heat above nor burning sands beneath seem sufficient to deter the indefatigable Yankees from their favorite tactics of digging.

It is stated in Monday's *Republican* that "the Tatnall Guard were not in the battle (of Saturday), having been assigned to other duty." This is a mistake. The whole of Col. Olmstead's command participated in that bloody engagement, and the Guard, with their fearless leader, Capt. Davenporte, did their full share of execution.

The Washington Volunteers were commanded by Lieut. John C. Rowland, and not by Capt. Cooper, as stated in the same article. The Captain, from indisposition or some other good cause, did not accompany his command to Charleston. The Oglethorp Light Infantry, Co. B, is commanded by Capt. (not Lieut.) Lachlison, he having received his commission as Capt. Sim's successor some week or two ago.

I heard to-day of an act of magnanimity to a fallen foe of which but few of us are capable. At the close of the battle on Saturday, which was fought at such close quarters that the dead and wounded of both sides were commingled, Sergeant W. H. Santine, of the Tatnall Guards, was seen administering water and other refreshments to a severely wounded Yankee within a few feet of his own dead brother. The battle-field, after the fight, makes wondrous conquests over the human passions.

CHARLESTON.

We look for the worst at Charleston. It will never be taken as it stands, however. It would be mined and blown from its foundation first. We do not anticipate any very encouraging news from that quarter. The journals of the city may put the best face on the matter from motives of patriotism; but we had as well be prepared for any emergency.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

We think the *Rebel* is unnecessarily despondent about Charleston. It is true she may, in time, succumb to superior numbers and heavier ordnance, but the numbers are not there yet, and the hopes of successful defense have grown with every day since the beginning of the siege, and so has the strength of the position. The Charlestonians don't believe that their city will be taken, and we shall not believe it until it is done.—*Telegraph.*

The Earthquake at Manila.

The following from the *Straits Times Overland Mail*, is the only account we have received of the terrible earthquake at Manila, on one of the Phillipine Islands, of which we have had brief mention before:

On the 3d of June at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, a circumambient flame was seen to arise from the earth and gird the city of Manila, and at the same time a most terrific quaking of the earth took place. It lasted nearly a minute, but in that short space nearly the whole of fair Manila has been reduced a heap of ruins. We believe that upward of a thousand have been killed, and many thousands wounded, but it is impossible to say or to estimate. Scarcely an edifice has escaped without dead or wounded. The good priests, their chorister and sacristans, and the faithful who were hearing the vespers of Corpus Christi, have nearly all been buried and suffocated under the ruins of the cathedral and other churches. The only church that has escaped wholly is San Augustin, the same that withstood the tremendous shock of 1845. The palace, and nearly all the public and private, as well as commercial edifices, have either been thrown down or shaken from their foundations. Thank God! not a single foreigner has been killed, but two, we fear have been seriously hurt, though not dangerously. The Rodrigues property, left to the British nation, and where the British Consulate was, has been entirely destroyed, and is nothing but a mass of ruins. The city is deserted nearly, for the edifices threaten to fall suddenly, and there may be a repetition. Before the earthquake took place sulphurous odors were perceived, rumbling like the fire ordnance, and then like the approach of an immense locomotive and train. The flame that surrounded the city was seen from the bay to ascend toward the sky; and another, a triple snake one, came from the land over the water to the shipping, and threw them up at least two or three feet; while on the shore the earth has everywhere sunk at least two feet.

The Queen on Crinoline.

Her Majesty has addressed the following remonstrance to the ladies of England:

WINDSOR CASTLE, August 1, 1863.

LADIES—The Queen has commanded me to express the pain with which her Majesty reads the account of daily accidents arising from the wearing of the indelicate, expensive, dangerous and hideous article called crinoline. Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known to you her extreme displeasure that educated women should by example encourage the wearing of a dress which can be pleasing only to the demoralized taste [illegible] who abjectly copy the habits of those conventionally termed their betters, it is impossible to entertain anything but pity. But to the ladies of England this appeal to abandon the present degrading, dangerous and disgusting fashion, is made in the belief that they will show themselves the rational and decorous persons whom they are supposed to be. I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient and humble servant,

C. B. PHIPPS.

American Ordnance Triumphant.

[From the Army and Navy Gazette, England.]

We mentioned in our last number the successful efforts of the Americans in the improvement of their cast iron ordnance, which we believe to be traceable to the spirit of emulation which exists between the Army and Navy Ordnance Departments, and their working heads, Capts. Rodman and Dahlgren, being held responsible for the weapons turned out. Hence the slightest alteration in the form of construction of either the army or navy guns is closely watched by the other department, and the result is "steady progress." Most artillerists know that to Capt (now Admiral) Dahlgren, the best form of gun is due, and to Capt. Rodman, of the United States army, is owing the present admirable plan of casting hollow and cooling from the interior of the gun; and although the one constructs ordnance for the navy only, and the other the heavy fort guns and field pieces, there is scarcely any difference in the patterns of their weapons, which are all cast at the same foundries, and of similar bore, so that the shot are interchangeable. After careful experiments, however, the value of which are best indicated by the fact of their being quoted by the Woolwich Ordnance Committee, as confirming their statement of the necessity for altering our old plan of proving guns, it was found that cast iron alone could not be depended upon for rifled guns, and consequently Mr. Parrott's plan of strengthening with wrought metal was adopted. This plan differs as much from the looping pursued in France and Spain, as from our own building-up systems, and consists of placing a single massive jacket over the breech of the gun. So effectually does it strengthen the rifled weapons, that they are found to safely withstand 1,000 discharges with elongated shot, and to give a velocity of 1,800 feet per second with the solid balls, which are also fired from them. The rifled guns used for these round shot are of the 32 pounder, 8 and 10-inch bore, and which besides do excellent work as rifles, with a range which few guns exceed, being as much as 3,800 at ten degrees elevation. We trust that these results will attract the attention of our responsible authorities.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

After a suspension of two years, an engineer has been appointed to superintend the work upon the Hoosac Tunnel. Help has been engaged, and the work will be resumed immediately. An agent has also gone to Europe to procure two tunnelling machines and other fixtures to be employed in prosecuting the work.

—The Empress Eugenie has introduced the fashion of appearing with a long walking stick, and the Paris shopkeepers are displaying a varied assortment of canes for ladies' use. An old inveterate says the dear creatures have been "raising cain" so long that it is about time they wore some article of their own production.

—Mr. S. J. Sawyer, recently principal of the High School in Pittsfield, Mass., has renounced Protestantism and will enter the Roman Priesthood. He has previously, says the Pittsfield *Eagle*, been a Unitarian, Congregationalist and Episcopalian. He is a man of learning and ability.

—A lawyer has been tried and fined by a jury in Patterson, N. J., for nibbling. He followed the practice of going into groceries and cutting off pieces of cheese, taking crackers and buttering them, and such like things. The jury ordered him to pay twenty-five dollars for his bread and cheese to the proprietor of one store where he nibbled. He must be "an old rat," though he is a lawyer.

—Mrs. Lincoln, who has been in New York city a few days, paid a visit on Thursday last, to the French frigate La Guerriere, where she was received with the honor due to her position, and with that courtesy characteristic of the French gentlemen. Mrs. Lincoln expressed herself delighted with her visit, and with the attentions paid to her on board.

—The Richmond *Examiner* denies the assertion that the ex-Governor of South Carolina is held a prisoner by the Confederates at Richmond.

—A very good composition for preserving wood which is to be placed in the ground, and subjected to rapid decay, is made with coal tar, quick lime and ground charcoal. The tar is first heated in an iron vessel; then about a pound each of quick lime and charcoal to every five gallons, stirred among it until the whole has become thoroughly mixed. It is applied hot with a brush, or the wood may be dipped into it. This preparation resists the attacks of insects.

—The Chippewas in the Red River country are on the war path, and on the 5th inst. killed nine Sioux at Pembina.

—An Indian princess, the widow of Maharajah Punjeet Singh, the most powerful sultana in Asia a quarter of a century ago—died in a London suburb on the 1st inst., and her retainers have asked permission to burn her body, in accordance with the requirements of her religion. The famous Koh-i-noor was once her jewel.

—The prospect for a very large tobacco crop in Kentucky and Indiana is most encouraging. Nearly every farmer in Southern and Western Kentucky has more or less ground under cultivation in this great staple, while in Indiana the area of ground planted in it is at least one-half greater than in any previous season.

—Mr. Charles Short, of Philadelphia, is the successor of Lorin Andrews, late president of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

—The Academy of Music at New York just now resounds with the noise of the carpenter's saw, the hammer of the smith, and the doings of other mechanics and other artisans, preparatory to the annual Fair of the American Institute, to commence early next month. It is a pity to be filling up that beautiful house with patent churns, and squashes, cabbages, and other such like things—well enough in their places, at the Washington market and in Chatham street—but in these days art and taste have but little chance with the almighty dollar. However, the desecration will be brief. Medori, Mazzolini, Bellini, and the rest of Max's company will early in October restore the Academy to its legitimate uses.

—The Washington *Chronicle* tells the following:

In the summer of 1861, a clerk connected with the Interior Department made application for a certain amount of salary due, but upon being informed that before he could receive his pay or resume his situation it would be necessary for him to give fresh proofs of his loyalty by renewing his allegiance to the Government, he turned upon his heel and departed without uttering a syllable. Last week an unfortunate looking person, clad in a dilapidated suit of gray, presented himself at the office of the disbursing clerk, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Sir," said he, "I have called for an amount of money due me as a clerk in the —— Bureau since 1861."

"Since 1861!" ejaculated the clerk, "why! why have you not settled before?"

"Because, sir, at that time, I was required to take the oath of allegiance; and, being a Democrat, I could not conscientiously affix my name to any paper which should virtually prove an evidence of my indorsement of the Administration. But," he continued, glancing at his *seal ensemble* (?), "a change has come over me, (whether he meant his mind or his clothes we do not know,) for I believe the accursed rebellion is played out, and the Southern Confederacy a d——d failure—I *have* taken the oath, and I intend to abide by it, and if you examine the books, you will find that my name is ————, and that the ——— Bureau owes me three months' pay."

An examination proved the truth of the man's statement; and, we are informed, he will probably receive the amount due. The episode would make a clever chapter in the "romantic pictures" of the history of the rebellion.

BOSTON, August 21.—George W. Linn, Prentiss C. Baird and William Brown, all residents of Lee, Massachusetts, were brought before United States Commissioner Hallett to day, on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebels by manufacturing bank note paper, having the water mark "C. S. A." in the center of the bills. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Baird, that he might appear as a witness. Linn was held in $8,000 bail to appear at the September term of the District Court, and Brown, who worked for Linn, but against whom no testimony beyond that was introduced, was held in $1,000.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows in
LUMP,
LARGE EGG,
SMALL EGG,
RANGE,
CHESNUT
AND NUT.
[illegible]
R. LAW

Real Estate.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.
[illegible]

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms
[illegible]

THE ATTENTION OF PACKERS, Distillers and Coopers is called to a [illegible]
2,500 TO 3,500
[illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]
[illegible]

Printing.

TRIBUNE
PRINTING OFFICE

The readers of the TRIBUNE will bear in mind that connected with our Newspaper Establishment is the Largest and Most Complete

BOOK AND JOB
Printing Office

In the West. Their attention is called to our superior facilities for

PRINTING

Of every description. We use only the Best of Material—our Presses being exclusively of "Adams'" and Hoe's patents—and employ the best of Workmen. We have every variety and style of

TYPE,

Both Domestic and Imported, so that we are able to suit the fancy of every one who wishes any kind of a Job done in the Printing line. In ELEGANCE, PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY we do not intend to be surpassed by any other office in the United States. In our

JOB PRINTING
DEPARTMENT

Particular attention is paid to the execution of

Certificates of Stock,
Transfers, Bonds, Deeds,
Insurance Policies, Labels,
Bill Heads, Bills Lading,
Circulars, Check Books,
Envelopes, Letter Heads,
Railroad Blanks, Receipts,
Steamboat Blanks, Notes,
Monthly Statements, Drafts,
Blank Books, with Printed Headings,
&c., &c., &c.

POSTER PRINTING

Of every description, in One or Many Colors, got up in the best style. We have a room and press especially appropriated to that—now-a-days—important class of printing.

HANDBILLS

Printed at a few hours' notice. A variety of Cuts adapted for COUNTRY MERCHANTS enable us to make our handbills of that class attractive.

BOOK PRINTING
DEPARTMENT.

For the past few years we have run, almost constantly, FOUR ADAMS' STEAM POWER PRESSES, and Specimens of our Work may be found in every Western town. Our capacity in this branch of business, and our connection with PAPER MANUFACTURERS and BOOK BINDERS, give us superior advantages, and enable us to fill the largest orders at short notice, and at very low prices.

PAMPHLET DEPARTMENT.

We are constantly adding beautiful and appropriate Fonts of Type, combining every facility for printing, in the most elegant manner,

LECTURES, SERMONS,
REPORTS,
Catalogues for Colleges, Academies,
Schools and School Libraries, &c,

And from our long experience, and the particular attention which we give this branch of our business, we flatter ourselves that we can please the taste of every one.

CARD DEPARTMENT.

We have every pattern of
WEDDING,
VISITING,
AND BALL CARD,
BUSINESS CARDS, TICKETS, &C.,
OF EVERY SIZE AND SHAPE.

WE AIM TO PLEASE.

We are always glad to make out Estimates for Printing, even if we do not receive an order for the work. In writing for estimates, state your specifications as clearly and minutely as possible and we will forward a reply at once.

ADDRESS
TRIBUNE COMPANY
51 Clark Street, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and culture of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients.—"In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whoever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared. We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake, through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know."

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond Whig for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne," but we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secret agents," North or South. There is probably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

CALISAYA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, Etc.

CASCARILLA BARK.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, Etc.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake-root, etc.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter, and they know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips,
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath,
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath,
Pain over the Eyes,
Mental Despondency,
Prostration, Great Weakness,
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels,
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant, free digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores, Etc.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel-plate label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

★ ★ ★
DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment,
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

[illegible]

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

[illegible]

Every Horse Owner

[illegible]

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Cement.

USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Great Discovery. Applicable to the useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on Scientific Principles, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Its Combination.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers. JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

Families. And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY
LIQUID CEMENT

A Liquid. Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.

Remember. REMEMBER
Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil.
Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances.

Finis. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

FALL TRADE.
Doggett, Bassett & Hills
BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.

Our stock is now full and complete. It has been selected with great care, and comprises all styles suited to the trade of Western States and Territories.

We are prepared to sell goods of the best quality at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock.

Orders will receive our immediate and careful attention.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
29 and 31 Lake st., Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.

1863. FALL IMPORTATION.
EDMUND, YARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Silks and Fancy Dress Goods,
617 Chesnut-St. and 614 Jayne-St.,

Have now opened their fall importation of Dress Goods, viz: Merinos, Coburgs, Alpacas, Reps, Delaines, Plaid and Striped Poplins, Fancy and Black Silks. Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, &c. which they offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Prices.

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of [illegible] celebrated DANDELION COFFEE, and we are prepared to supply the wholesale trade of [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

WRECK

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,
AND
Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dry-ness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S
Highly Concentrated
Compound Fluid Extract
Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

[illegible]

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00
Sarsaparilla $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
(BELOW CHESNUT)
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by Druggist Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
HOSTETTER'S
Stomach Bitters.

Strengthens the Stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life.

WITH
Hostetter's Bitters,
Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,

WITH
Hostetter's Bitters
Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care worn citizens,
Settlers in new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided

WITH
Hostetter's Bitters.
Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard

EQUAL TO
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS

Prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. FORTIFY IN ADVANCE against these prostrating and destructive agencies. IRON-PLATE the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. They FORTIFY THE CITADEL OF LIFE AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF ALL MALADIES that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalation. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP.

And no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

Has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY, as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.

PREPARED BY
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
PITTSBURGH, PENN.,
And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
New York Office, 428 Broadway.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

$18.00.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES,
—VIA—
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway,
FROM CHICAGO TO

NEW YORK	$18.00.
BOSTON	$21.00.
PHILADELPHIA	$16.00.
BALTIMORE	$16.00.
PITTSBURGH	$10.50.
BUFFALO	$11.00.
CLEVELAND	$ 6.00.

Second Class from $2.00 to $5.00 less than above Rates.

Trains leave Union Depot, West Side:
7:20 a. m., Day Express, 7:15 p. m. N't Express.
ASK FOR
TICKETS VIA "FORT WAYNE,"
For Sale at the Company's Offices,
CHICAGO.
Corner Randolph and Dearborn Streets, Union Depot, West Side, and at the offices of all connecting Roads in the West.
W. C. CLELAND, Gen. West. Pass. Agent. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]
The above first-class, powerful British built, Iron Steamships [illegible] will sail from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every alternate FRIDAY, commencing on the 31st July.
[illegible]
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
General Passage Agency corner of Lake and LaSalle street, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first-class Passenger Steamboat
PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin,
Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at [illegible] for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all intermediate points, on the following dates:

TUESDAY,	Aug. 25th,	for Superior City.
SATURDAY,	Sept. 5th,	" Ontonagon.
TUESDAY,	" 15th,	" Superior City.
MONDAY,	" 28th,	" Ontonagon.
FRIDAY,	Oct. 9th,	" Superior City.
THURSDAY,	" 22d,	" Ontonagon.
MONDAY,	Nov. 2d,	" Superior City.
WEDNESDAY	" 18th,	" Ontonagon.

Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

1863.
Western Transportation Company
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steamers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS.
—ALSO—
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.
For bills of lading and contracts via Canal route, apply to the following agents:
[illegible]
J. W. TUTTLE,
General Western Agent, No. 1 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
355 Miles Double Track.
[illegible]
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities.)
[illegible]
SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
[illegible]
FREIGHTS.
[illegible]
LIVE STOCK.
[illegible]

Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR
CONSTRUCTING A
Brick Tunnel under Lake Michigan two miles long, for the City of Chicago.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, August 15th, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time they will be opened, for doing all the work and furnishing all the materials required for the construction of a Brick Tunnel, five feet clear diameter, and extending from the present pumping works of the city, two miles out, under the bed of Lake Michigan [illegible]
[illegible]
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo., August 20, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, August 29, 1863, for 100,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
[illegible]
Capt. and A. Q. M.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—Hugh McLe[illegible] having removed from the city, the co-partnership existing between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th day of July, 1863.
THE BUSINESS OF
Docking, Excavating, &c.,
Will be continued as heretofore by O. S. GREEN.
Chicago, Aug. 21st, 1863.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

THE CITY.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Country Merchants visiting Chicago to buy Goods for the fall trade, can save money by ordering their Handbills, Cards, Bill Heads, &c., at this office. We do all kinds of Job Printing.
TRIBUNE CO., 51 Clark st.

SEVERE ASSAULT.—During a melee in a saloon on Monday night, a German named Daum, was struck over the head with a heavy glass tumbler, and a chair, inflicting wounds of so serious a nature that the examination of his assailants, Kuhn and Waldweiler, has been postponed for several days.

ACCIDENT IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—A son of E. H. Nelson, of Barrington, while at work with a mowing machine, on Monday last, unfortunately got in front of the knives, and had his right foot lacerated and cut entirely off. Dr. Beebe, of this city, who was summoned to the case, amputated the leg, and the lad is doing well.

THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER IMBROGLIO.—An assault and battery case was tried before Justice DeWolf yesterday, in which L. Lampertz of the *Telegraph*, was plaintiff, and A. C. Hessing, of the *Staats Zeitung*, defendant. A jury of twelve native born Americans was impannelled, who, after hearing the case, honorably acquitted the defendant, Mr. Hessing.

BILLIARD MATCH.—A grand billiard match will be played this evening at Metropolitan Hall, commencing at half past seven o'clock, between Washington Campbell and Frank Parker, of this city, upon one of J. M. Brunswick & Bro's tables. The game will be the American carom, 1000 points, on a pocket table. As both players are professionals of rare skill, an interesting game is looked for.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Frederick Wilhelm Schall a native of Germany, aged 32 years, died at his residence on the Archer Road, near Lime street. He had complained all day of being unwell, and as a physician was examining his tongue the patient fell back dead in the bed. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict, upon examination, that he had died of congestion of the lungs.

LAYING A CORNER STONE—MASONIC CEREMONIES.—The corner stone of the new St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Hyde Park, will be laid on the 1st of September, at 4 o'clock p. m., with appropriate Masonic and religious ceremonies. Grand Master Blair will officiate, and the lodges of the city will take part on the occasion. We shall publish hereafter a more particular programme of the proceedings.

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn of the death of Edwin N. Walker, a young man of this city, under painful circumstances. He had made the tour of the lakes for his health and died very suddenly at Buffalo in convulsions, to which he was subject. The deceased was a prominent graduate of the High School and a member of the Jefferson Street M. E. Church. He was a young man estimable in every walk of life and leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—Some unprincipled parties have put up a large amount of worthless stuff called Saleratus, and scattered it all over the Western States, much to the detriment of D. B. De Land & Co.'s excellent Saleratus. This worthless stuff is put up in blue or green paper and called "B. B. De Land & Co.'s Housewives' Favorite," while D. B. De Land & Co.'s Housewives' Favorite or Chemical Saleratus is put up in bright red papers. Beware of the imposition.

WESTERN INVENTIONS.—Patents were issued to the following named Western inventors during the week ending August 4th: Allen Schenck, Chicago, metallic basket; C. C. Stearns, Homer, Ill., for cultivator; C. G. Hunt, Quincy, furnace and steam boilers; Hagen Webster, Elgin, car coupling; A. S. Markham, Monmouth, Ill., cultivator; John Golard, Batavia, improved pump; C. E. Mead, Denmark, Iowa, cultivator; G. W. Smith, Linn county, Iowa, bee hive; Wm. V. Perry, Barnett, Wis., take-up for sewing machines.

EIGHTY INQUESTS IN THREE MONTHS.—Except in case of some dreadful accident or calamity, the Coroner has seldom been called upon to hold as many inquests in any one quarter, as since the 1st of June. Of the eighty inquests held in less than three months, twenty have been upon cases of drowning, five or six from falling from buildings, a few from sun-stroke, &c. This is an average of nearly one inquest per day, since the 1st of June. That the Coroner is attentive to the duties incumbent upon him, may be inferred, if from no other source, from the frequent attacks made upon him by a paper that never tells the truth intentionally.

WELCOME HOME.—Lieut. Colonel Joseph Stockton, of the 72 (1st Board of Trade) regiment, arrived home on Monday evening from Natchez, where his regiment is now serving in the command of Gen. Ransom. One year ago Col. Stockton left this city as first Lieutenant in Co. A, of the 72d, and it would seem, from his rapid promotion, that his services have been appreciated. During the memorable attack on Vicksburg, May 22d, when the lamented Colonel Wright received his death wounds, the command of the regiment devolved on Colonel Stockton, who then earned and received high commendation from his General for his gallant bearing.

SANITARY COMMISSION—ONIONS WANTED.—The Sanitary Commission is receiving calls from the army and hospitals for fresh supplies of onions. They are considered not only a comfort, but a necessity, in the Southern climate, and will, alone, prevent scorbutic diseases. It is almost too early in the season to send potatoes, but onions, pickled cabbage, and sauer kraut may and ought to be sent in great abundance. What the brave boys need we really owe them. Cancel the debt we cannot, but every man, woman and aid society will unite to pay a part of it, and that by contributing largely to the health and comfort of the army, in the sweltering, malarious climate of the South.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.—John Smith White arrived in this city on Monday evening, from Aurora, and was at once taken in hand by a railroad runner named B. F. Gaylord, who proposed to show him through the city. The two made a visit to several saloons, and by two o'clock Gaylord had got White insensibly intoxicated. Two policemen, Kinney and Clayton, watched Gaylord's movements, and at about two o'clock a. m. arrested the parties. White's pocket-book was found in Gaylord's pocket, and as neither party could explain to the Police Justice when and how the transfer was made, Gaylord was held to bail for trial in the Recorder's Court, in the sum of $400.

RAILROAD EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS.—There has been no excursion, this season, that combined so many attractive features as that to Niagara Falls on the 15th. No one ever yet tired of looking at that great natural curiosity, and those who have not visited the Falls should by all means improve this opportunity. The train leaves here on Tuesday morning, the 15th, passing over the Michigan Central Railroad in Ruttan's celebrated saloon cars, well ventilated, free from dust—thence over the Great Western Railway of Canada, and arrives at Niagara early on Wednesday morning. Parties who desire can spend two days in sight-seeing, and arrive at home on Saturday morning; or those who prefer can remain up to the 31st, as their tickets are good up to the night of the 31st. Families and parties from the interior, and from towns and villages in the Northwest, can come to the city, and enjoy all the advantages of this excursion. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

Yesterday's Trot for $500.

Yesterday was a beautiful day for an out of door meeting of the character called together on the course of the Chicago Driving Park Association. The air was bracing, cool, and yet not uncomfortably so. About one thousand persons were on the grounds, embracing some of our wealthiest and most respectable citizens and their families. No more quiet and orderly crowd ever gathered on a race-course in this city. The police regulations were excellent. No liquor was sold, and not a drunken man was seen.

Directors James Van Etta, H. H. Yates, and U. H. Crosby, acted as judges. Director Myrick assisted during the last heat. President Thompson, being the owner of one of the horses in the race, did not officiate.

The horses were called promptly at three o'clock, but did not make their appearance for half an hour. The owner of "Cooley" having withdrawn him, only four were to go. They drew for places in the following order: "Silas Rich" drew the pole; "Prairie Boy" 2d; "Abe Lincoln" 3d; "Scalpel" 4th.

THE FIRST HEAT.—A good deal of time was consumed in getting a start. It was after four o'clock before the tap of the drum announced that the race had commenced. "Prairie Boy" led as they passed the first quarter pole, in 40 seconds, pretty close together. "Silas Rich" was close up, and "Scalpel," crowding rapidly, and perceptibly closing upon them. "Prairie Boy" passed the half-mile pole ahead in 1.19, when "Scalpel" lapped and soon passed him, and the three-quarter pole in 1.58, with "Silas Rich" close behind. Soon after turning to come home, "Silas Rich" passed "Scalpel" again, and for a time it was difficult to decide which would win the heat. Just before reaching the stand, however, "Scalpel" broke badly, and "Silas Rich" passed the score, close followed by "Prairie Boy" with "Scalpel" third in the heat. After weighing, the judges announced the heat as belonging to "Silas Rich." Time, 2.38 1-2.

SECOND HEAT.—The horses responded promptly to the call of the judges; but they did not get a send-off until after repeated trials. Again "Prairie Boy" led at the quarter pole in 40 1-2 seconds. Close behind, and lapping him was "Scalpel" and "Silas Rich," "Lincoln" having dropped behind two or three lengths. "Scalpel" passed the three quarter pole ahead in 1.56, "Silas Rich" contesting the race closely. These two horses came down the home stretch together in splendid style. Just before reaching the score "Silas Rich" broke badly, and the heat was given "Scalpel." Time, 2.36 1-2.

THIRD HEAT—The horses were not long in getting a start, "Silas Rich" leading. "Prairie Boy" was second until the quarter pole was passed, when "Scalpel," as in the other heats, began to give proof of his bottom, and gained perceptibly, closing up, lapping, and passing the half mile pole a half length ahead in 1.20. "Silas Rich" and "Scalpel" gradually left "Prairie Boy" behind. The three-quarter pole was passed by "Scalpel" in 1.57, and down home he came with "Silas Rich," lapping him. The heat was won by "Scalpel" in 2.36.

FOURTH HEAT—After one or two efforts, the horses were finally started. "Silas Rich" led at the first quarter, passing in 40 seconds. Soon after he broke badly, lost, gained and was passed by "Scalpel," leaving "Prairie Boy third, and "A. Lincoln" pegging away behind. "Scalpel" passed the half mile in 1.19. Again "Silas Rich" broke badly and gained a length. He did not close the gap by this gain between him and "Scalpel," who passed the three-quarter pole in 1.56; but the horses had scarcely turned down the home stretch before "Silas Rich" did some of the finest trotting of the day. He soon passed "Scalpel," and came in at the score three or four lengths ahead, increasing the gap between himself and "Scalpel" more by downright hard trotting than he had gained by breaking, the judges decided. There were some complaints among outsiders because of this decision; but the judges had stationed patrol judges where the horses could be watched, because of complaints made in a previous heat. These patrols reported a gain of half a length. The judges charged him with a whole length, which he more than paid, and won the heat in 2:35 1-2.

There was also complaint made among outsiders who had money at stake, that the driver of "Scalpel" was trying to "throw the race"—was trotting to lose. The judges had seen no evidence of this; but on making the complaint known to the driver of "Scalpel," Mr. Black, he promptly offered to let outsiders substitute their own driver. Rob Champlin was accordingly substituted.

FIFTH AND LAST HEAT.—The horses got a good send-off the second trial. "Silas Rich" and "Scalpel" passed the first quarter close together, "Silas Rich" a neck ahead. "Abe Lincoln" was also leading "Prairie Boy." "Silas Rich" passed the half mile pole in 1:20, the track being closely contested by "Scalpel." "Silas Rich" had made but one break, and gained nothing. It was the handsomest speeding of the day, and exceedingly exciting. Round the three-quarter pole they came, in the same relative position, and down the home stretch, trotting as squarely and closely as ever horses did. Spectators, and especially those pecuniarily interested, held their breath in suspense; but the heat was soon decided by "Silas Rich," coming in a full length or more ahead, and winning the heat and the purse in 2:39. The following is the score:

"Silas Rich," 1—2—2—1—1
"Scalpel," 3—1—1—2—2
"Prairie Boy," 2—3—3—3—4
"Abe Lincoln," 4—4—4—4—3
Time:—2.38½—2.36½—2.36—2.35½—2.39.

To-day there is trotting for a purse of $500, to be given to the fastest trotting horse, mare, gelding or filly, to harness, that has never trotted in public previous to July 29th, 1863, faster than 2.45. The following horses have been named for this trot:

Jas. Cairn Simpson names "Nabocliah."
W. F. Myrick, " "Davy."
Chas. B. Swain, " his bay gelding.
William Patrick " "Jersey Boy."

There will be no pacing to-day, but one entry having been made for the purse offered. The horses will be called promptly at three o'clock; the trotting will commence at 3 1-2 o'clock. If the weather is good, there will be an interesting trial of speed between the above named horses. Two of them we learn are strangers here.

AN IMPORTANT LAW SUIT.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Enjoined From Paying its Semi-Annual Dividend.

The history of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad has been a varied one from the date of its opening to the present time. Many have been the vicissitudes, which in its ten years operations, have come upon it, and now just as success has rewarded its new managers for their untiring energy and practical skill, and just as the long-suffering stockholders were about to enjoy the luxury of a dividend, already declared, of 3½ per cent. on their shares, a civil tribunal puts forth the authority of the law, and managers and stockholders are compelled to wait yet a little longer. The first semi-annual dividend under the new management was declared a few days ago, and was payable on the 25th inst. (yesterday). Before, however, any payments could have been made, Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court of this county, issued an injunction restraining the Company from paying this, or any dividend until a hearing could be had on a bill which had previously been filed by Corydon Weed, Esq., of this city, who alleges that he is a creditor of the road, and that his claim should be paid before any profits are divided. The facts as stated in the bill are briefly as follows:

Previous to August 31, 1858, this road had been chartered and nearly completed, and was at that time operated by the old corporation. Three sets of bonds had been issued, and three mortgages executed designated as the 1st, 2d and 3d mortgage. On the 31st of that month the Company executed a lease to one Hamilton Spencer, by which it was agreed that he should pay a certain rent, and apply the same in payment of the coupons on said bonds, and in discharge of the *Illinois* debt, being debts due on the line of the road. Mr. Spencer went into possession of the road, and provided for the payment of only a part of the coupons. The trustees of the 1st, 2d and 3d mortgages, commenced process of foreclosure, but defences were interposed claiming that the mortgages were void, and the cases proceeded no further. The Company then made an assignment to Fullerton, Brower & Keeling, transferring all their interest subject to the Spencer lease, and the trusts secured thereby.

By subsequent conveyances the property became vested in Mattison & Litchfield, from whom it was transferred to the present corporation. The bondholders failing to get possession of the road under their attempted foreclosures, then brought a bill in the United States Court to carry into effect the trusts of the Spencer lease, by which the coupons on these bonds were secured. By an arrangement between them and Mattison & Litchfield, the property has been transferred to the present corporation, but without paying or securing the Illinois debt. The company now claim to be rid [illegible]

they cut off and foreclosed without having even been cited before a Court, or received any pay.

The attorney for the complainant, Mr. Weed, is James L. Starke, Jr., and C. Beckwith, is also engaged as counsel in the case.

CAMP MEETING AT DESPLAINES.

Second Day's Exercises.

DESPLAINES, Aug. 25, 1863.

This bright, beautiful, bracing day has brought considerable accessions to the camp meeting. The trains from Chicago this morning brought considerable numbers, while teams filled with families have been constantly coming in. The attendance during the week promises to be large, and an unusually interesting occasion is anticipated.

The exercises were opened at 9 o'clock this morning with a sermon by Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of Bridgeport, from the text. "Take my yoke upon you." Restraints upon life and conversation, continual service in prayer and confession, constitute the yoke. Is the yoke easy or grievous? Christian liberty is not license; Christian burden is not bonds. Wherein is Christ's burden easy? Because, 1st, there is no peace in rejection. Man is made for service. It is in harmony with the laws of nature that he should worship God; be made to serve and praise him. It is out of place for him to do otherwise. 2nd, In all its parts it conforms to things real and true. 3rd, It brings a sense of God's approbation. Let me know that God is mine, and whatever else may come, happiness and joy are mine. If we love God, let not our hearts be troubled. He will give us the means to accomplish His will and pleasure. 4th, He requires no impossibilities; his requirements will be just. To whom he has given one hundred talents and to whom he has given one thousand talents, he will require from each in the same measure in which he has given. 5th, Every branch of the discipleship of Christ relates to and accords with the eternal kingdom—its holy employments, enjoyments and future joys. Above all, let us abound in zeal, let us strive so to serve God as to meet with his sure reward.

Mr. Snyder of the Biblical Institute followed with an exhortation.

The services at 10½ o'clock were prayer, singing, reading of Scriptures, and a sermon by E M. Boring, Presiding Elder. The text was from Hebrews, chap. iv, 16—"Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in the time of need." Some will ask, with one of old, Who is God Almighty, that I should serve Him? and what profit is it if I pray to God or not? They do not wish to pray, and want to be let alone. Another class—and that class I hope I address this morning—feel that prayer is necessary and profitable. Will God hear prayer? Will He listen to the voice of man when he approaches Him? My brethren, take into account His character, and who we are that approach Him—the creatures of a day—frail, wandering, erring, helpless mortals. It becomes a puzzle to us how God will hear us. Is it possible or even probable that God will hear prayer from such as I? I can contribute nothing to His glory or power? Why should He hear me? Doubts come; clouds are above us. I propose, therefore, this morning, to offer encouragement to prayer. That is my theme. The first encouragement is that God occupies a throne of mercy—not a throne of judgment, and we can find at that throne all we need. It is mercy that we need—this we all need. God will pardon us—God does pardon us. But no sinner was ever pardoned who did not pray, and none will ever be. Some have prayed who were not pardoned. The rich man in torments, prayed for a drop of water to cool his parched tongue, but he was not pardoned. But what shall we have if we come to that throne? Mercy and grace. Mercy is the attribute of God, who dispenses pardon. The penitent prays for mercy. He does not ask for justice—that would break him down and utterly destroy him. No one dare ask for justice—all need mercy. What a blessing that God can and does pardon. Grace comes in the time of need, and just at the right time. It is this that destroys the sting of death. I do not mean that the sting of death is taken away, but the fear of death is. The appearance of death is always unpleasant. It cannot be otherwise. There is nothing pleasant to the eye or heart in the tomb. The hour of death is always a trying hour, but if you have grace the fear of death is gone. To obtain grace you must approach God boldly. "What," says the Jew, "shall sinners so come, all polluted with crime? Why, I have a temple, altar, mercy seat and priest; I see none of these here. Why should I give these up to come with you?" But my brethren, here we have the advantage. We come direct to the mercy seat; not with fear, but in confidence, to tell God what is in our hearts and ask his forgiveness. We tell our sins to no man, but to God, and with these we can go direct to God. But thanks be to God, touched with feelings for our infirmities, God has given us an Advocate who ever liveth. He is not in the grave at Palestine, but on the mercy seat to plead our cause. He is brother; has suffered as we have suffered; been tempted as we have been tempted; supped of our cup of sorrow; knows all about our trials, and he lives to make intercession for us.

An interesting feature of the camp service followed the close of the morning's devotions. It was a meeting of the Sunday School scholars present in the camp. The meeting was presided over with excellent tact by Rev. Mr. Hawkins, of the Desplaines street Church, who introduced some music, and also Rev. Mr. Field and Rev. Mr. Cleveland as speakers. The addresses were short, and suited to the comprehension of the children.

At three o'clock, the afternoon services were opened by prayer and singing. Rev. Mr. Hewes, of Elk Grove Circuit, preached a sermon. His text was: Matt., 5th chap, 8th verse. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." It is evident to every reader and every hearer, that where there is mind, there is action—a definite object in view. Every great plan is the result of mind. Every author who puts forth a volume, displays this quality of mind. He starts and finishes his work with an object in view. There was a great object in the mind of the Great I Am, when he put forth his plan of redemption—to bring man back to a pure life—fit him for Heaven. I speak first of moral purity as an injunction, as a duty. It is the duty of the Church of God to lay off sin and put on purity. God is acting the part of a father to us, drawing us to himself. He calls us his children, and calls us back, to the path of duty. Does it not become us to do it? We should become pure on account of the relations we bear to the redemption. We were redeemed by the precious blood of his own son. We have no hope out of Christ, and that Christ, pure. We have not the comforts of grace only as we have them from the atonement. We cannot find that Christ ever sinned. He never broke the law, though clad in the garments of humanity. He that loves God with all his might and with all his strength is pure in heart. If you will read the Bible you will find that many men were pure and walked with God. I believe that Elijah and many others were good men, but there were others then, and there are now, who were just as good, and God took those good men up that others might not be discouraged. And they are looking down to-day to see how we are getting along. If we confess our sins God will forgive our sins—he has promised to do it. "Create in me, oh God, a clean heart," prayed David, "and renew in me a right spirit," and his prayer was granted. Not only can the High Priest enter into the holy of holies, but we ourselves can do it. Come to the throne of grace, we cannot fail here. We may fail in the army, we may fail in business, but we cannot fail here before the throne. The speaker spoke with power and at considerable length upon the necessity of purity, especially to the young men present who are about to enter the ministry.

In the evening services, a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Copp, of Indiana. The text was from Colossians, 4th chapter 2d verse: "Continue instant in prayer."

SERVICES FOR WEDNESDAY.

The following is the order of services for Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 9 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. A. D. Field.

10 1-2 o'clock—Sermon by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D.

3 o'clock P. M.—Sermon by Rev. E L. Collier.

7 1-2 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. J. S. Chadwick.

With other interesting exercises.

MADAM BELL.—On Friday evening of the present week, Madam Lizzie Bell, one of the best female elocutionists that has ever appeared before a Chicago audience, will give a unique entertainment, to consist of readings from the poets and dramatists, the proceeds to be devoted to the establishment of a home for the orphans of volunteers. Aside from the amusing and recherche character of the performances, the object for which they are given is sufficient to enlist the active sympathy of the benevolent, and we expect to see this lady's readings extensively patronized. Madam Bell adds to a finely cultivated voice, and thorough knowledge of the authors she represents, personal charms of a high order, and a demeanor at once cultivated and entirely self-possessed.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Washington, says:

"Speaking of lectures, one of the most entertaining, amusing and recherche performances we have had here, was an evening of patriotic and humorous readings by Madam Lizzie Bell. The house was crowded with a most fashionable audience, who testified their great satisfaction at her performance. I have heard some of the best public readers in this country and in England, (not Mrs. Kemble,) and Mrs. Bell is altogether the best I have ever heard. If she should visit Boston, I promise the intellectual and refined of that city a charming entertainment."

GRAND CHARITABLE CONCERT.—The musicians of this city have formed themselves into a benevolent association, the object of which is to aid and assist those members who from sickness or misfortune are unable to help themselves. With this object in view, a Promenade Concert will be given, at Mein's Garden, on Thursday evening, by a full orchestra of string and wind instruments, and consisting of forty musicians, under the leadership of Mr. Balatka. The concert will commence at 8:30 p. m.

The following is the programme for the concert:

1. Overture Massaniello .... Auber.
2. Schottische .... Labitzky.
3. Grand Fantasia, Huguenots .... Balatka.
4. Waltz .... Strauss, Jr.
5. Andante from 5th Symphony .... Beethoven.
6. Coronation March .... Meyerbeer.
7. Lightning Gallop .... Labitzky.
8. Overture, Martha .... Flotow.
9. Galop Polka .... Labitzky.
10. Fantasie from Stradella .... [illegible]
11. Overture Siren .... Auber.
12. [illegible] March ....

The Great Mass Meeting—Half Fares on Railroads.

At a meeting, last evening, of the committee to make arrangements for the great Union meeting to come off at Springfield on the 3d proximo, it was announced that the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis and all the other roads (except the Chicago and Northwestern) had agreed to take all persons attending the meeting, for half fare. It was added that no doubt was entertained that the Chicago and Northwestern would not hesitate to do the same. Further and official announcements will soon be made.

Ringgold Place Sewer—A Losing Job.

About a year ago, Mr. Jno. B. Benedict took the contract of constructing a brick sewer six feet in diameter, from the lake to Clark Street, along the center of Ringgold Place. The whole length of the work is 3,700 feet, of which he completed 567 feet last year, and has now 1,000 feet done, reaching west to the centre of Prairie Street. The excavation for the sewer resembles a canal, in size, requiring a cut sixteen feet deep and twenty-five feet in width, with double rows of stakes to prevent the banks from caving in. The force at present engaged upon the work, consists of 145 laborers, besides 15 masons, carpenters, &c., and several teams for hauling. The water accumulates so rapidly, that a steam pump, ten inch stroke, double-action is kept constantly employed. When it is considered that this five inch pump makes about 120 revolutions per minute, and that it is run constantly, some idea may be formed of the amount of water to be pumped out to permit the men to work.

We regret to learn that with all his hard labor, Mr. B. is losing money on this job, at a fearful rate. When he undertook the contract, he as well as others, was deceived in the character of the soil to be worked in, which has made it much more expensive than was anticipated. But the greater loss will be sustained in the advanced price of labor. Last year he hired men for from $1 to $1.25. He now pays $1.50 to $1.75 for the same labor. This is an important work, and is being done in a thorough and satisfactory manner, and the City Fathers should see to it that Mr. Benedict does not lose any thing by his faithful fulfillment of his contract, and rather that he is properly rewarded.

Arrivals at the Soldier's Home.

The following were the arrivals at the Soldier's Home yesterday:

J. Brown, Co. A, 100th Ill.; J. Markle, F, 123d Ill; N. Everson, I, 18th Wis; B. T. Martin, K, 18th Wis; J. F. Luther, E, 64th Ill.; T. Quigley, E, 32d Wis; J. E. Johnson, E, 33d Wis; C. Olds, 7th Mich. Bat.; C. G. Merchant, 7th Mich. Bat.; J. Darby, H, 177th N. Y.; J. J. Smith, Gunboat Signal; J. Blocher, Gunboat Signal; J. Weyrough, C, 1st Wis; M. Gurley, G, 65th Ill; W. C. Ramsey, A, 11th Ill; O. Ross, D, 94th Ill.; W. H. Gaioin, M, 1st Ill Art.; Orlando Curtiss, G, 68th Ohio; John Grice, K, 68th Ohio; John H. Fish, K, 68th Ohio; Mortimer, E, 68th Ohio; C. H. Lymeugath, E, 55th Ill.

PRESENTATION.—At a meeting held at their armory last night, by the Hancock Guards, Capt. Godfrey was presented with an elegant sword, the gift of the members of the company. Mr. J. A. C. Thompson made the presentation speech, to which Capt. Godfrey responded very happily. It was a pleasant affair.

MECHANICS' PICNIC TO-DAY.—Those who wish to attend the grand pic-nic to Forest Bay Grove, given by the Moulders' Union, will be at the Milwaukee depot, at 8.45 this morning.

DISCONTINUED.—The Wednesday and Saturday excursion trains on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, have been discontinued.

GLORIOUS NEWS! GLORIOUS NEWS For the Ladies.

We would respectfully inform the ladies of Chicago and vicinity, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of Corsets, direct from Germany and France, which we will sell lower than any other house in this city. Also the celebrated American Skirt Elevator, the best ever invented. Also a large and well selected stock of Hoop Skirts at reduced prices. Ladies please call and convince yourselves of the truth of our assertion.
L. TRAGER & BRO,
79 South Clark st., opposite the Court House.
61-1043

Pension and Bounty Blanks.

The list of approved forms of Pension, Back Pay and Bounty Blanks are kept on hand at the TRIBUNE office, and sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of the price, at 75 cents per quire.

Application for Transfer of Pension.
" of Widow for Payment of Pension.
" of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim of Heirs for Arrears.
" for Horse and Equipments.
Declaration of Minor Children for Pension.
" of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Fathers' Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Mother's Application for Pension.
Officer's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Power of Attorney to Draw Soldier's Pay.
Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money, Arrears, &c.
Disabled Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money (Act of March 3, 1863.)
Surgeon's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Widow's Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Also all kinds of Law and Military Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, &c. Address,
TRIBUNE CO., 51 Clark street.

DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.

Success of Dr. Ayer's Mode of Cure.

The following letter is from Hon. Wm. E. Ginther, a member of the Legislature from Cook county. It may be remembered that, during the session of the Legislature, this gentleman was obliged to return to Chicago, owing to the extent of his disease of the throat. It will be seen that he has fully recovered his health under the treatment of Dr. T. Winslow Ayer, of the Chicago Lung Institute, McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24, 1863.

I have made trial of Dr. Ayer's new system of treatment for diseases of the Throat and air passages, with the most gratifying and successful results. In my opinion the practice is a long step in advance of any other treatment in affections of the Throat and Chest. In my case, the effects of the remedies have been prompt and, now, after trial of but a few weeks, I feel as well as I ever have. I am both surprised and delighted, and cordially commend Dr. Ayer to all suffering from Throat and Chest disease.
WM. E. GINTHER.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. aug 18 1w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. au31-3m

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1863.

Bankers begin to feel sensibly the heavy drafts made upon them by country correspondents for currency to move the crops; and with some of them it begins to be a little close. The heavier banks whose customers are exclusively engaged in the grain trade are the first to realize this movement. Owing to this, few if any of the larger houses have to-day paid over par for exchange, and many begin to predict that par will be the current selling rate of exchange within the next few weeks. As yet the buying range is par @¼; selling ¼ with concessions of a fraction, by Sturges & Coolbaugh, and perhaps a few others to best customers on round lots. The market is sensibly weaker.

Gold has been declining in Wall street during the day. Private dispatches made the rates 123½, 123¼, 122 and heavy. Brokers here in the morning paid 122, the rate gradually sinking to 120 at the close. Buyers are decidedly wary.

Silver 115@118. Treasury notes nominal, buying ¼, selling ½.

In our notice, yesterday of the injunction issued by Judge Williams, restraining the Chicago & Alton Railroad from paying their dividend, we are informed that we slightly mis-stated the grounds on which it was granted. The present railroads obtained possession of the road under the so-called Spencer Lease, thereby recognizing its validity, and assuming and rendering themselves liable for all its provisions. The lease provided for payment in full of the Illinois creditors of the road, and the present suit is brought by one of the said creditors. The claim sued on amounts to only about $7,000 and interest, but of course, if the suit is sustained by the courts, which now seems very probable, all that class of creditors will have to be paid. We understand that the amount is some three-fourths of a million of dollars, exclusive of interest.

EARNINGS.—The following table shows the earnings of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R. for the week ending Aug. 22, 1863, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in 1863	[illegible]	

EARNINGS.—The following are the earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union R. R. for the week ending Aug. 22, 1863, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1862.	1863.	Inc.
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mails, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

— The money market at Milwaukee, yesterday, was unchanged and very quiet. N. Y. Exchange ⅛@¼ premium buying, and ½ selling. Gold, 21 prem.

— At Philadelphia, on Saturday, the excitement in the stock market had abated, and prices were irregular. The ease in obtaining money was the great stay to the inflation. Government stocks were firm.

— Monetary affairs are very dull in St. Louis, and banks are scarcely doing anything in the discount line. Money is plenty on approved security, at 6 per cent. Real estate transactions very few. Gold inactive. N. Y. Exchange scarce and firm.

— At Cincinnati, on Monday, gold was lower, closing at 21@22 prem. buying. Government securities firm. Exchange firm at par buying, and ½ prem. selling. No change in the money market. A moderate demand was freely met at 6@8 per cent.

— The following list of new counterfeits and altered bank notes recently detected in circulation, is published:

Halliston Bank, Mass.—5's, altered. Vig. Western river steamboat [illegible]

[illegible] two cupids on right; farmer plowing on left. This bank does not issue any small notes.

Union Bank, Boston, Mass.—5's spurious. Vig. two females and spread eagle; portrait each end. [illegible]

Stroudsburg Bank, Monroe Co., Pa.—5's, spurious, poorly executed, and on light and flimsy paper. Vig. train of cars, gets to the right; a figure 5 in each corner.

Bank of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.—5's altered from 1's. [illegible]

— The Directors of the Mattapan Bank, Dorchester have called a meeting of stockholders, to be held next Tuesday, 25th, at 3 p. m., to consider the expediency of closing up its affairs and surrendering its charter.

— Mr. A. G. Pettibone has declined a re-election to the Presidency of the Norfolk (Conn.) Bank, and will soon remove to Indianapolis, Ind., to take charge of a bank organized under the national law.

— Mr. Richard S. Williams, President of the Market Bank, New York, having resigned in consequence of ill health, Mr. Robert Bayles, Cashier, has been elected President.

— The Portsmouth (N. H.) Savings Bank held its annual meeting on the 12th inst. This is the year in which the dividend of profits for five years is made. The sum to be divided among the depositors is $83,000, which is 6 per cent. per annum to those who have had investments for the five years. The amount of deposits is $1,106,800. All Southern and doubtful stocks have been sold, and investments changed to better stocks. The two vacancies in the Board of Trustees, occasioned by the death of William Stavers, and resignation of E. F. Sise, were filled by the election of John Stavers and Charles W. Brewster.

— Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company are notified that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at the office of the Company, receive certificates for $1,300 in the Preferred 7 per cent. stock of this company, secured by mortgage on the railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.

— We hear from good authority, that the Michigan Southern Railroad earnings will shortly be consolidated with those of the four great lake-shore roads, thus placing the stocks upon a sound and solid foundation.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: We have been frequently asked to give a statement of the total receipts of coin at the Custom House since the issue of paper money. The compilation has been a task of no slight magnitude, but we are now enabled to present the result. The following will show the customs have been paid here since January 1st, 1863:

	Interest-bearing Treas. notes.	Old demand U. S. Notes.	Coin.	Total Duties.
Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tot'l	[illegible]	$10,189,281	$17,909,891	[illegible]

We have omitted the cents for convenience, and added them at the foot. This shows a total of $1,876,624 interest-bearing Treas. Notes, $10,189,281 Old Demand Notes, and $17,009,891 in specie, received for duties at this port since the 1st of January.

PASTE IN YOUR HAT.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter gives the following instructions how to detect counterfeit notes: Examine the vignette or picture in the middle at the top; see if the background looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratched. Examine well the faces; see if the expression is distinct and easy, natural and life-like—particularly the eyes. See if the drapery or dress fits well—looks natural and easy. Examine the medallion ruling and heads, and ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work on the genuine looks as if raised on the paper, and is very seldom successfully imitated. Examine the principal line of letters or name on the back. See if they are all upright, perfectly straight and even; or, if sloping, of a uniform slope. Carefully examine the shading or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, &c.; see if it looks clear or as if colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines, in the genuine, are of equal size, smooth and even.

New York Stock and Money Market—Aug. 25.

STOCKS—Easier.

C. & R. I.	114¼	Erie	119
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	Erie pfd	118¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	M. & P. du Chien	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. C.	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks firm.

U. S. 6s '81 coup. [illegible] | U. S. 7.30s [illegible]

MONEY—Market without material change at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling Exchange lower and dull at 134@134½. Gold dull and lower; opening at 123¼; declining to 122.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pt Sarnia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Kingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Goderich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY there was a good attendance on 'Change, and the general markets for Produce were moderately brisk.

There was an active inquiry for Corn at the opening, and transactions were liberal at the outside figures of yesterday, but at the close the market fell off slightly and became quiet. The day's transactions amounted to about 300,000 bushels, at 56c for River Yellow afloat; 54@55c for High Mixed afloat; 55½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 51½@53c for No. 1 and Mixed in store; 50c for No. 2 in store; and 49½@50c for Rejected Corn in store. At the close holders were asking 55c for No. 1 and buyers were offering 51½c.

The Wheat market suffered a decline of 1@2c on Spring grades, but there was no material change in Winter—with sales of No. 1 Red at $1.05; No. 2 Red, 98@99c; No. 1 Spring, 91½@92c; No. 2 Spring, 85@87c; and Rejected Spring at 70@71c. There was nothing done in old Wheat.

Oats were steady at 51@53c for No. 1 and 50@51c for No. 2. Rye was sold at a range of 75@80c in store, according to location. Barley was in fair demand, with sales of No. 1 at 75@80c in store. Highwines were 1c better—with liberal sales at 52@52½c—principally at the outside quotation. At the close holders were asking 53c.

There was little or nothing done in Provisions. A lot of extra Prime Pork was sold at $9.25.

Salt was firm at $2.10 for Domestic Fine, and sales of Ground Alum were made at $1.85@1.90 ₩ sack. Grain Bags are scarce—Lewiston selling quick at 28c.

Freights are steady at 4½c for corn to Buffalo and 9@9½c for wheat to Oswego.

The Drouth in Central Illinois.

We learn that the drouth continues in the central part of the State. In Champaign county, it is estimated by a large number of farmers, that not more than one-third of a crop of corn will be raised. There has been local showers that will give some places half or two-thirds of a crop, while others will be less than a fourth. The season is now too far advanced to remedy the defect, and there will be a small, if any surplus, to ship from that section, beyond the wants of the county for feeding, of the crop of 1863.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Aug. 25.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber during the past week, with those of the corresponding weeks in 1861 and 1862:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 22, 1863.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, ft.	14,720,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, shingles, laths, &c., from Jan. 1 to Aug. 22 for three years:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FROM JAN. 1 TO DATE FOR THREE YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, ft.	241,457,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—The receipts during the week showed an increase of about 4,500,000 feet on the week previous, and of nearly six millions feet on the receipts during the corresponding week in 1862. Under ordinary circumstances the arrival of 120 cargoes of lumber in one week would cause a decline; but the market during the past week has ruled unusually brisk and prices have been sustained. For two or three days, owing to a scarcity of dockage, the market had rather a heavy look, but it soon revived, and it closes apparently as firm as ever. Good cargoes, well assorted, have been sold mostly at $14.50, but $15.50 has been paid for several, while medium cargoes have been sold at $13.50@14.00. The following sales were made during the week:

Two cargoes of Canadian stock boards and strips, extra quality, from Georgian Bay, at $15.00.
Cargo of schr Slawson, from Kewaunee, fair proportion strips, good quality, at $14.75.
Cargo of schr R. B. Hubbard from Ruser's mills, Muskegon, half strips, good quality, $14.50.
Cargo of schr Geo. Steel, from Ludington's mills, Menominee River, mill-run, to canal boats, at $13.25.
Cargoes of brigs Hutchinson, Mitchell and schr Queen of the West, from same mills, at $14.50.
Cargo of schr Mary, mill-run, from same mills, at $14.75.
Cargo of bark Cleveland, scantling from Spalding's mills, Menominee River, at $13.00.
Cargo of schr Alvin Clark, from Depere, mixed, at $14.25.
Cargo of schr DeWitt, from Depere, good quality, half strips, at $14.00.
Cargo of schr Ashtabula, from Grand Rapids, fencing, at $15.25.
Cargo of schr Barber, mill-run from coarse logs, from Grand Haven, at $14.00.
Cargo of schr Hercules, from Trowbridge's mills, Muskegon, mill-run, at $14.50.
Cargo of schr Telegraph, from Muskegon, to arrive, mixed, at $14.00.
Cargo of scow Herondell, from Kalamazoo, good quality, mixed, at $14 12½.
Cargo of schr Ashtabula, from Grand River, at [illegible]
Cargo of schr Little Belle, from Truesdale's mills, Muskegon, strips and boards, at $15.50, to arrive.
Cargo of schr Alida, from Oconto, strips and boards, at $14.75.
Cargo of schr Elmira, rafted, from Grand River, at $13.75.
Cargo of schr Forrester, from same place, rafted, at $13.50.

In the yards, prices are selling a shade higher—common boards and fencing selling at $15.00@16.00.

SHINGLES—There is an active demand for Sawed Shingles by the cargo of $2.87½@3.00 for the best quality, but shaved are dull and neglected, except for the very best brands. In the yards Sawed Shingles are selling at $3.25@3.50 for good to prime "A." Shaved Shingles are slow sale at a range of $3.50@4.50.

HARDWOOD LUMBER—There is a fair inquiry for all kinds, excepting Whitewood, which is quiet. We quote: Whitewood, Oak, Ash, Hickory, Walnut, Cherry, Maple [illegible]

LATH—There is a good demand for Lath by the car at $2.25@2.50. In the yards the market is firm at $2.75, and some dealers ask $3.00.

The following are the closing yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, Second Clear, Third Clear, Stock Boards, Box or Select Boards, Common Boards, dry, Common Boards, green, Cull Boards, Fencing, First Com'n Flooring, rough, Second Com'n Flooring, Common Flooring, rough, Siding, Clear, dressed, Second Common do, Long Joists, Sawed Shingles A ₩ M, Sawed Shingles No. 1, Cedar Shingles, Shaved Shingles, Lath ₩ 1000, Posts ₩ 100, Pickets [prices illegible]

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Lake—There was rather a better feeling in lake freights to-day, and rates show a slight improvement. To-day the engagements were: To Buffalo—bark Superior and schrs Idaho, W. H. Stevens, Twilight, and E. J. Bailey—all with corn at 4½c. [illegible]

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is no material change in rates by lake and rail. We quote: Flour to New York, Flour to Boston, Flour to Albany, Flour to New York, all water, Flour to Montreal, via Goderich, Port to Montreal, via Goderich, Port to Ogdensburg, all lake, Flour to Buffalo, all lake [rates illegible]. Flour is taken to Montreal, rail to Hamilton, via G. W. R. R., and thence by propeller (insurance included) at [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following table shows the published rates of the roads leading east from this city; but owing to light offerings we are informed that concessions are being made. We quote:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	$1.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail & Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Prescott, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

"UP LAKE" FREIGHTS—There is no material change in rates. We quote:

LUMBER—From East Saginaw, From St. Clair River, From Lower Saginaw, From Depere, From Oconto, From Menominee, From Peshtigo, From Escanaba, From Cedar River, From Ford River, From Muskegon, From Grand Traverse, From Grand Haven; Coal from Erie per ton; Salt from Lower Saginaw per brl.; Salt from Upper Saginaw per brl.; Salt from Oswego per brl. [rates illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS.—There is nothing doing yet on the river. The rates to and from Lasalle are as follows:

UP FREIGHTS.

Corn from Lasalle, Peru, Ottawa, Joliet [rates illegible]

DOWN FREIGHTS.

Lumber to Lasalle 2.25

FLOUR—Received to-day, 4,338 brls; shipped by lake 2,203 brls. Received last week, 16,163 brls; shipped by lake last week, 26,000 brls. The market in the early part of the week was rather more active for fresh ground Spring and Winter Extras, and prices ruled a shade better; but during the past two days the demand has been unusually light and the market has been dull and drooping.

TO-DAY the sales were: 200 brls "St. George" choice White Winter Extra, at $7.00; 100 brls "Brilliant" and 100 brls "S & F." White do at $6.50; 200 brls "Champion Mills" do at $6.50; 100 brls "Gillespie" at $6.00; 150 brls unsound Winter at $4.00; 150 brls "Derwent" choice Spring Extra at $4.85; 100 brls "Genesee Valley" do at $5.10; 100 brls "Commercial" do at $4.75; 100 brls hard sour extra at $3.87½; 70 brls Rye Flour, at $3.75.

White Winter extras (St. Louis), Red Winter extras, Winter superfine, Spring extra, choice, do do fair to good, do do low grade, Spring superfine, Rye Flour [prices illegible]

CORN MEAL—There is a fair inquiry and the market is steady. We quote: Bolted ₩ ton, Unbolted [prices illegible]. To-day 10 tons good coarse Meal was sold in bulk at $19.00 on track.

MILL STUFFS—The supply of Bran is greater and the market has a downward tendency. We quote: Bran $12.00; Fine Middlings, Coarse Middlings [illegible]. To-day 20 tons Bran sold at $12.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. [illegible]

[The remaining market reports in this column (Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Alcohol, Beans, Butter, Bagging, Broom Corn, Beeswax, Coffees, Cheese, Country Produce, Coal, Cooperage, Drugs and Chemicals, Dried Fruits, Fish, Hides, Highwines, Hops, Iron, Leather, Lime, Naval Stores) are illegible.]

NAILS—The market is very quiet and without change. [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POTATOES—Dull at [illegible] ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

PIG IRON—There is a fair demand and the market is steady. [illegible]

POWDER AND SHOT—Market active. Powder is steady. [illegible]

RICE—The market is quiet and lower. We quote: Arracan, Patna, Carolina [illegible]

SUGARS—The market is not so active and prices are easier, particularly on low grades. We quote: New Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico, A, B, Extra C, Refined, powdered and granulated [illegible]

SYRUPS—The market is quiet and steady, as follows: [illegible]

SALERATUS—There is no change to note in the market. We quote: [illegible]

SALT—During the week there have been received by Lake [illegible] brls domestic salt. [illegible] To-day, 1,200 sks Ground Alum was sold at $1.90 on the spot; [illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy—The market during the week has been [illegible]. Clover—Nothing doing and market entirely nominal. Flax—Light sales have been made during the week at [illegible]. To-day the sales were: [illegible]

SOAPS—Unchanged. We quote: Babbitt's, Oakley's, Extra, German, Common Bar, Castile [illegible]

TOBACCO—Leaf is quiet at [illegible] for New York and [illegible] for Connecticut. Illinois is dull at [illegible]. MANUFACTURED—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible] CUT—in moderate inquiry. We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—The supply is light and the market quiet at [illegible] for city and [illegible] for country.

TEAS—The market here is quiet and rather easier in Young Hyson. The advance in New York of Oolongs has tended to stiffen the same quality here. We quote: Young Hyson, common to very fine [illegible]; Gunpowder; Imperial; Oolong [illegible]

WOOD—During the week 4,130 cords were received and the market has been active and firm at [illegible] by the cargo, and [illegible] for extra good quality. The yard prices are as follows: Beech, per cord; Maple; Hickory [illegible]

WOODEN WARE—There is no change to note in prices. [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—Whisky is very firm, owing to an upward tendency in Highwines. Other liquors are steady. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—The receipts continue light and the market is moderately reactive, but there is more inquiry, and the sales have been effected at [illegible] for common fleece, and as high as [illegible] have been paid for choice lots.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the U. S. Economist, 22d.]

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1863.

WHISKY—The demand continues fair and the market rules steady. The sales comprise about 500 brls, at 48@48½c, the latter rate for wagon.

PROVISIONS—The market has not undergone any change since our last. The only sale we heard of was 300 brls country mess pork, at $9.25. Old city is held at $10.00, and new country and city at $12.00@13.00. Bulk meats are quiet but firm, at [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for sides. Bacon is quoted at [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for sides. Lard is held at [illegible] for prime country and city.

New York Market—August 25.

COTTON—Dull and heavy, at 66c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy, and 5@10c lower on old. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market—Aug. 25.

Owing to a large falling off in receipts for the week the market for beef cattle has ruled decidedly firm this week, and with a good inquiry, prices may be called ½c higher. Current prices at all the yards for the week were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, [illegible]; ordinary to good, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

COWS AND CALVES—First quality, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

VEAL CALVES—First quality, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

SHEEP—Per head—Extra, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Beeves, 3,891; cows, 144; calves, 732; sheep and lambs, 14,507.

Buffalo Market—Aug. 25.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red winter Michigan $1.18; Chicago spring on private terms. Corn in fair demand and firm [illegible]

WHISKY—Dull and no sales.

FREIGHTS—Steady at 11½@12c on corn and wheat.

IMPORTS—[illegible]

EXPORTS—300 brls flour, 4,400 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, 13,000 bu oats.

Philadelphia Market—Aug. 25.

FLOUR—Declining.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; white $1.45; red $1.35@1.36. Corn scarce; yellow firm at [illegible]

OILS—Petroleum, crude, 30c; Refined [illegible]

WHISKY—47½c.

Baltimore Markets—Aug. 25.

FLOUR—Very dull, Howard st. super. $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Kentucky white [illegible]. Corn dull; white [illegible]

WHISKY—Firm at 48c.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Aug. 25.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Whitby, Kennedy, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburg, sundries.
[illegible]

[illegible]

CLEARED .... Aug. 25.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
[illegible]
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, [illegible]
[illegible]
Schr Empire State, Cornwall, Oswego, [illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 25, 1863.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

Monarch, Minooka, 5,800 bu corn.
Seneca, Seneca, 5,700 bu corn.
Rebecca, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.
[illegible]
H. Gaylord, Lockport, 1,200 bu corn.
H. McLennan, Seneca, 5,700 bu corn.
Shamrock, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 25, 1863.

UP.—Barks Unadilla, Watson; schrs. Cairo, Ralph Campbell.

DOWN.—Prop. Union; Barks Nichols, Sherman, King, Ward; schrs. Bowman, Wagstaff, Resolute, Rover, H. A. Richmond.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 25th inst., by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, at the residence of the bride's father, David Griffith, Esq., W. H. CAVIN, M. D., of Hudson, Wis., and Miss CARRIE A. GRIFFITH, of this city.

DIED.

At Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, the 21st inst., EDWIN N. WALKER, of this city, aged nearly 22 years.
The funeral services will take place at the Jefferson St. M. E. Church, at 1½ o'clock to-day.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	6:00 a. m.	....
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*6:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	‡7:30 a. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	‡8:30 p. m.
CINN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	‡7:30 a. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	‡8:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	4:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Day Express	7:30 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	‡6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	†8:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*8:45 a. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*3:10 a. m.	....
Janesville Accom.	*3:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*6:30 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two interesting and intelligent young officers who have been in Dixie for two years desire to open correspondence with two young ladies who are for the Union right or wrong. Object mutual improvement, fun, love or what may follow. Come ladies send on your letters and help us pass off the dull hours of camp life. Send Photograph and get one in return. Address Capt. J. N. BEATTY or Lieut. J. J. WALLACE, 7th Tennessee Cavalry, Saulsbury, Tennessee. au26-k368-1t

WANTED—500 Young Lady Correspondents wanted, in view to harmony, matrimony, or any other kind of money. We promise to marry the two most prompt and interesting correspondents that apply. The best of reference given and required when asked for. Address H. N. HARDEN or HARRY MELVILL, Co. D, 47th Ill. Inf. P. S.—Photographs exchanged if required. au26-k362-1t H. M. & H. N. H.

WANTED—By a Young Man of good business qualifications a situation as Book keeper, Invoice or Entry Clerk, or in any respectable business that will afford him a moderate salary. Has quite an extensive acquaintance in the Northwest. No objection to travel. A No. 1 references given. Address ACCOUNTANT, P. O. Box 4779. au26-k362-2t

WANTED—By a respectable young man, in easy circumstances, a Fair correspondent, with a view to fun and the consequences. Must not be under fifteen years of age nor over sixty. Ugliness not absolutely necessary, but intelligence indispensable. Address in confidence, [illegible] "HOWARD," care of Drawer 6061, Chicago Ill. au26-k3-2t

WANTED—Correspondence by a "soger boy" with any fair lady of the true Union stripe, up North, who likes the [illegible] [illegible] WILL H. BARTLETT, Co. [illegible] Vol. Infantry, [illegible] Vicksburg, Miss. [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence. Three young soldiers desire to correspond with as many young ladies, with a view to [illegible] Address GEORGE [illegible] WILLIAM S. PARKER or FRANK H. EVANS care Hospital Steward 2d Reg't Ill Infantry, Bridgeport, Ala. au27-k361-3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Dwelling House. A first class, two story, Brick House, with cut stone basement, marble mantles and wash basins, hot and cold water, bath tubs, etc. All in first rate order, and CENTRALLY LOCATED. Lot 25 by 100 feet to a [illegible] [illegible] Madison and Dearborn streets.

FOR SALE—A phaeton shape Buggy. Has been run less than a month—as good a family carriage as there is in the city. Will be sold low for want of use. Can be seen at DUTTON'S Livery Stable, in alley running from Tremont to [illegible] House.

FOR SALE—Splendid Mill property in Manistee county, Michigan, with fine water power [illegible] to Portage Lake. [illegible] Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Stock Farm for Sale, Trade or Barter. [illegible] CHARLES J. WHEELER.

FOR SALE—A Top Buggy, nearly new, and an A No. 1 Road Horse, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire at the Livery Stable of EDWARD PRICE, in the alley, rear of Tremont House.

FOR SALE—Illinois Reports. For sale a set of Illinois Reports up to the 27th inclusive; all in good order and complete [illegible] Apply to C. F. GILBERT, Room 2, 48 Clark street. au26-k1-3t

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery doing a good and thriving business. Terms Cash. Address [illegible] Box 3150.

FOR SALE—On ten years time, house No. 136 West Washington street, with lot. Immediate possession given. YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—The cheapest Farm in Illinois—320 acres [illegible] [illegible] Apply to C. B. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 420 acres, in Albany, Whiteside county, Illinois, well improved. Will be sold CHEAP. Inquire of [illegible] HOWE, 78 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Pork House for Sale or Rent [illegible] [illegible] W. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon 270 State street. Apply on the premises.

Wanted.

WANTED—Two [illegible] Book Salesmen. [illegible] F. M. S." Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Glass Show [illegible] about four feet square, [illegible] two days, stating price and size, "F. [illegible]" office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A small Dw[illegible] House in a respectable [illegible] rent or buy [illegible] of the Furniture [illegible] Address [illegible] corner of Clark and Randolph sts.

WANTED—A good man [illegible] to canvass for a few pages [illegible] SHELDAN 103 Washington street [illegible] office, between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—Board by two [illegible] ladies, in a pleasant location [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A respectable [illegible] as Partner in a good [illegible] Clark street, Room No. 4, second floor, [illegible]

WANTED—A widow l[illegible] one little girl, eight years old [illegible] West Branch Post Office [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, a [illegible] four or five unfurnished [illegible] Address, with terms [illegible] 4560, Chicago.

WANTED—By a young [illegible] commercial education, a [illegible] Keeper or Assistant Book Keeper [illegible] practice. Address "F M S." [illegible] Mich.

WANTED.—To Milliners. [illegible] first class Trimmer, who has [illegible] experience in [illegible] York, desires a situation in a first class [illegible] tablishment. The best of references given. J. W. BARTLETT, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—Boot and Shoe [illegible] towers at JOHNSON, FLAGG & [illegible] LAND, 230 Lake street.

WANTED—A Clothing [illegible] man. One who is acquainted with [illegible] ness and can produce good references [illegible] ability, &c., may apply at [illegible] corner of Randolph and State street.

WANTED—By a young [illegible] good moral habits, a situation [illegible] cantile House as Clerk or Assistant [illegible] Good recommendations given. Address [illegible] this office.

WANTED—By a competent [illegible] a situation as Engineer for a [illegible] gine. Address "C S W," Tribune office.

WANTED—An unfurnished room, with board in the West [illegible] vicinity of Union Park, for gentleman and [illegible] dress "G T R," Drawer 6160.

WANTED.—A Veterinary [illegible] geon of scientific education, a graduate of the best European Colleges, of [illegible] perience should [illegible] lors of the Livery Stables, or large [illegible] this city, would [illegible] terms. Please address "VETERINARIAN" 6038, Post Office.

WANTED—Agents at $[illegible] day. We want energetic Book [illegible] every county at a commission of [illegible] day. No humbug. Experienced Canvassers [illegible] but room for all. Address C. M. DU[illegible] lishers, 184 Clark street, Chicago [illegible] month is made easy by Agents selling our [illegible] Prize Packages. Send for Circulars. aug18-k421-1m

WANTED—A situation [illegible] Assistant Book Keeper, by a [illegible] Wages of not as much importance as a [illegible] situation. Best of reference given. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED.—A middle aged gentleman, of reliable character, good [illegible] experience, competent to do anything [illegible] kind of wholesale or retail business, [illegible] Keeper, Salesman, Entry or Shipping Clerk, [illegible] situation in some wholesale house [illegible] business preferred. Satisfactory references [illegible] Address "A C," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a young [illegible] is accustomed to the Business [illegible] Assistant Book Keeper or Entry Clerk [illegible] quainted with [illegible] himself generally [illegible] dress, for one week [illegible] au25-k300-3t

WANTED—[illegible] twelve years [illegible] and cared for by [illegible] ply to A. MUNN [illegible]

WANTED—A Teacher [illegible] Graded School. Salary [illegible] month. A graduate [illegible] ferred. Address [illegible] "M C," Box 6151 [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible] good [illegible] Goods House, by [illegible] best of references. [illegible] au25-k369-3t

WANTED—A young [illegible] four or five [illegible] a situation as Entry [illegible] house. First class [illegible] jection to travel. [illegible] from Wisconsin [illegible] house at low rate [illegible] bune office, stating [illegible] Salary no object, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent a C[illegible] containing [illegible] tion convenient [illegible] Sides. Would [illegible] stating terms, etc. [illegible] au25-k359-3t

WANTED—To Rent a [illegible] situated house [illegible] repair, containing [illegible] "House" P. O. Drawer 5853.

WANTED—A good [illegible] and nurse girl. Inquire at corner of Sixteenth street, on Prairie avenue. [illegible]

WANTED—A woman to do [illegible] ral housework in a small family [illegible] ten miles from the city. [illegible] at 60 South Wells street.

WANTED.—An expert practical Accountant [illegible] Clerk, Book Keeper or Copying Clerk [illegible] in last employ [illegible] monials. Address, post-paid, [illegible] office.

WANTED—Immediately [illegible] from nearly every [illegible] States, to make two [illegible] without any charge [illegible] who desire permanent [illegible] time may find constant [illegible] pair of sales, 124 Clark street [illegible]

WANTED—Board for a [illegible] wife in a family with [illegible] [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A first-class [illegible] man, acquainted with [illegible] ence high, and [illegible] wholesale trade. [illegible] Retail Boots and Shoes [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent a D[illegible] House, with eight or ten [illegible] high on the West side [illegible] will pay six months rent in advance [illegible] vacated October 1st. Or will pay [illegible] the lot in price and location. [illegible] Post Office Box 3773.

WANTED—$1,000 [illegible] The advertiser has the [illegible] be wishes to invest in some [illegible] business. Address "J. S.," care P. O. Box 3773.

WANTED.—Furnished [illegible] Rooms to rent, at 248 [illegible] au25-k357-3t

WANTED—To Rent [illegible] sized House or Cottage, in a [illegible] containing seven or eight rooms [illegible] Possession immediately. Address [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately [illegible] second-hand one horse [illegible] or Buggy without Harness. Call [illegible] at the Washington House, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents for [illegible] trated Encyclopedia [illegible] embracing over [illegible] [illegible] Birds, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles [illegible] Animal Menagerie and Domestic [illegible] [illegible] P. O. Box 4723, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—$3,000. [illegible] Partner with five thousand [illegible] is manufacturing an article [illegible] [illegible] 1319 Chicago.

WANTED—A few [illegible] Agents to canvass for [illegible] by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT [illegible] [illegible] are selling rapidly [illegible] formation as Agents [illegible] GIBBS, 124 South Clark Street [illegible] Box 308.

WANTED—A widow [illegible] desires a situation in a small [illegible] fy. Would have no objection [illegible] small children who are deprived of [illegible] Inquire at 216 East Madison street [illegible]

WANTED—To Money [illegible] for 2 or 3 years, at a low rate [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1898. [illegible]

WANTED—Two [illegible] Packing Houses or W[illegible] packing is for the winter [illegible] [illegible] WARD & CO., 18 LaSalle street. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a [illegible] located house, in good repair [illegible] ferred, with ten to twelve rooms [illegible] rent paid promptly. [illegible] Address "W. B. F." P. O. Drawer [illegible] and price.

WANTED—To borrow [illegible] term of years, [illegible] cash. The security [illegible] about 80 acres [illegible] Brick residence [illegible] at No. 3 Methodist Church Block [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting [illegible] Every Farmer to know [illegible] [illegible] in thirty days. Price complete [illegible] Freight from Boston to Chicago [illegible] samples (small charges) [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, General [illegible] [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Wm. E. F[illegible] Clark street, Chicago. [illegible] rented by competent [illegible] into the country.

TO RENT—A House [illegible] ture, in a good location on the North [illegible] board with the family. [illegible]

TO RENT—Pianos and M[illegible] All kinds of Instruments [illegible] [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—[illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. OFFICE, No. 51 Clark Street. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune. THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863. [illegible]